THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FOCUS on Asia

What's ahead . . .

British authorities in Hong Kong are quietly making preparations for a flood of refugees from Communist China.

The government of the British colony, perched on the rim of China, hopes the flood will never come. Hong Kong already is crowded. Many of its four million people are refugees from Chinese communism.

But the situation in China's Kwangtung Province, which abuts Hong Kong, is deteriorating. If political strife there, coupled with the problems of flooding after heavy rains, produces a crisis, then many Chinese will head for Hong Kong.

If the flow becomes too great, neither British border troops nor Communist ones on the Chinese side of the border may be able to stem it.

Hence the emergency planning in Hong Kong for refugee camps.

⊕

New Delhi wonders: Is Communist China planning to heat up the cold war on India's northern border again?

Peking has accused Indian planes of violating its airspace in Tibet near the Sikkim border. The intrusions are alleged to have taken place over the Chumbi Valley near Natu La, the mountain pass where Chinese and Indian forces fought a heavy artillery duel last September.

Denying that their planes overflew the area, Indians point out that from their outposts at the pass and in the surrounding mountains they can easily observe Chinese military activity in the Chumbi Valley.

Indeed, when heavy Chinese troop movements were observed there recently, India put its "Jawans" on alert at Natu La and other passes. Subsequently it has been reported that the Chinese have replaced with units of the regular Army, their border-guard defense forces at the passes.

India sees August and September as the dangerous months. This is when Himalayan snows melt in the passes and when the Chinese could be expected to begin any military operations against India.

⊕

Antismoke signals are rising in Australia.

Many citizens are critical that the TV screen presents a one-sided picture.

Cigarette ads puff on and on. Yet stations are under no legal obligation to allocate time to present the case for no smoking.

Impatient for federal sanctions against tobacco use, some communities and groups are taking matters in their own hands.

In Victoria State one private organization has placarded every railway station in Melbourne with antismoking publicity.

The Bankstone City Council in New South Wales has launched its own campaign to curb smoking among its big teen-age population.

Several national organizations have formed an antismoking council to alert the public to smoking hazards.

Pending are results of a federally approved survey of smoking among adolescents throughout Australia.

The tobacco industry meanwhile has begun to invest in foodstuffs and other lines of production.

Trends . . .

Despite turmoil at home, Communist China is keeping a keen eye on its vital external trade balance.

Most top Chinese officials have been kept home in Peking for about 18 months during the turbulent course of the cultural revolution.

Now one has been sent to conduct trade negotiations in Africa and Europe. He is Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Chou Hua-min. His mission may be the tip-off that foreign travels by other top officials may soon be sanctioned.

Some unconfirmed reports have suggested that China's Foreign Minister Chen Yi might make a trip throughout Asian and African countries later this year.

How and why . . .

Since closure of the Suez Canal, the Russians have revived a long-cherished dream of the czars.

They are planning an overland trade route between the Soviet Union and India.

From their rail terminal at Termez on the border of Uzbekistan, the Soviets will build a highway to Kabul in Afghanistan. There the road will connect with the segment of the Asian Highway which runs through the historic Khyber Pass and on to Pakistan and India.

The Russians expect no difficulty getting permission from Afghanistan to build the road to Kabul. The two countries enjoy excellent relations.

The question is whether Pakistan will allow trucks bound for India to pass through its territory.

But since the Soviets have agreed to construct industrial complexes in Pakistan, including a $100 million steel mill, it is believed President Ayub will agree to free passage of nonmilitary cargo from Russia to India.

Where to look

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By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

It's winter in Rio, but . . .

Even in July, moderate winter temperatures permit bathing and beach activities at the big Brazilian seacoast city. Or else you can get yourself all tangled up in nets.

U.S. designs forces to nip Red insurgents

By George W. Ashworth
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

The Army now is well along on plans for special organizations to cope with Communist-inspired insurgencies.

Special studies of the problems and difficulties in defeating so-called "wars of national liberation" have been nurtured during the past several years by the outgoing Army chief of staff, Gen. Harold K. Johnson.

Whether these plans come to fruition will depend to a major extent upon the reception given them by the incoming Army chief, Gen. William C. Westmoreland.

If General Westmoreland, who has commanded United States forces in Vietnam for nearly four years, believes that something should be done, his support will carry great weight with his civilian superiors in the Pentagon.

Action called too late

It is of crucial significance that most of those who believe different forces are needed cite the difficulties in Vietnam as proof of their thesis.

It remains to be seen whether General Westmoreland will give support to that view. Essentially, those seeking change do not attribute U.S. military problems in Vietnam to the highly decorated general.

Rather, they say, Vietnam is an instance of a failure to recognize problems and feasible solutions until the moment of possible effectiveness was too long gone.

The only time to crush an insurgency successfully is in the early stages, they say. The United States was not prepared politically or militarily to guide the South Vietnamese properly at the right moment, they continue. They argue that the die was to a large extent cast before the buildup under General Westmoreland began.

Two reasons for delay

At one point several years ago, General Johnson had given his blessing to plan for organizations to be known as regional assistance commands.

These special organizations were to be tailored to specific geographical areas and primarily designed for what are known as nation-building tasks. Each command would have included a fighting element, generally speaking as of brigade size.

It was envisioned that the first regional assistance command would be organized for duty in Latin America. This would mean that many of the members of the

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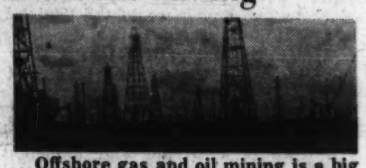
Inside today

Geologist cautions on undersea mining



Offshore gas and oil mining is a big business, but at least one geologist at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution has doubts about future mining of the sea floor.

A skeptic's view: Page 3

Camp Fire Girls swing into conservation trail

"Conservation in Action" is the theme, and Camp Fire Girls will do the acting this summer.

Youth on the move: Page 6

Training by Hanoi sagging?

By Beverly Deepe
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Da Nang, Vietnam

Allied intelligence sources in the northern provinces around the demilitarized zone believe the quality of Communist soldiers has diminished dramatically in recent months. But it is also their assessment that the Communist high command has won time which has enabled it to funnel increasing quantities of men into battlefield positions.

"It looks as though the enemy's making his maximum effort now," one allied intelligence source explained. "He's speeded up his training schedules of men—so he's getting a poorer quality fighter. He's tenacious to maintain contact and to keep pressure on allied units.

"This gives the impression in Vietnam he's in charge. But in fact, he doesn't have the overall military strength to back up his position. But, the political aspects [of the Vietnam war] are such his military weaknesses might not matter."

Defections recalled

Even cautious allied intelligence sources —not known for voicing officially optimistic viewpoints to Western journalists—are surprised at the drop in the quality of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong soldiers.

Allied units are capturing more prisoners —some of them small unit en masse surrenders, which is unusual. More and more top-quality Viet Cong and North Vietnamese officers—including some at battalion and regimental command levels—are voluntarily defecting to the allied side.

For example, on April 22, an American officer recalled that four North Vietnamese soldiers who had just infiltrated with a 600-man unit into South Vietnam near Khe Sanh flagged down an American helicopter and voluntarily defected.

They were not teen-agers — as is often found in southern-born Viet Cong ranks—but all four were in their twenties.

They had made the decision to desert while they were still in North Vietnam because they believed their military recruitment had deprived them of schooling and chances for individual betterment. They had never heard of the Vietnam Government's Chieu Hoi (Open Arms) program in which Communist soldiers and cadre are given full South Vietnamese citizenship rights for laying down their arms and switching sides.

Goals compared

"The enemy forces are not as well trained and disciplined as earlier," an informed source explained. "This is a change. But is it a significant change? I don't know.

"We are getting more and more and more prisoners and this indicates either the enemy is being hurt or else he has less control of his troops." He added half-jokingly, "Or maybe there's just more enemy, so there's more prisoners."

He continued, "Maybe maintaining discipline is not so important to the Communist high command as is keeping his replacements coming in.

"If the enemy shortens his training programs from three months to one month, for example, he can keep his battalions filled

★ Please turn to Page 2

Survey finds Kennedy could help Democrats

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

A November contest that would pit Humphrey-Kennedy against Nixon-Percy would bring about an extremely close race in which the Democrats would appear to have a narrow edge.

A state-by-state assessment by this newspaper's political writers also shows that the addition of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy to the Humphrey ticket could well mean the difference between defeat and victory for the Democrats.

Polls compared

Three weeks ago Monitor writers in all 50 states looked at a Nixon vs. Humphrey race (with no vice-presidential candidates involved) and found that Richard M. Nixon was off to a head start.

He was seen to be the winner in 24 states with 206 electoral votes while Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey was given the edge in 12 states plus the District of Columbia with 105 electoral votes. (Needed to win are 270 electoral votes.)

But with Senator Kennedy on the ticket Mr. Humphrey scores strongly in the big-population states, which were mainly toss-ups in the Nixon-Humphrey confrontation, and picks up 20 states and the District of Columbia. This comes to 267 electoral votes, just short of enough for victory.

Electoral vote estimated

Mr. Nixon, with Sen. Charles H. Percy as a running mate, is given 26 states with 218 electoral votes—a performance that is only 49 electoral votes short of the Humphrey-Kennedy totals.

In fact, from this assessment, it could be concluded that the 1968 election — should the tickets be Humphrey-Kennedy and Nixon-Percy — will be as close as the cliff-hanger of 1960.

With Senator Kennedy joining Mr. Humphrey on the ticket, California, New York, and Pennsylvania move out of the toss-up

A Monitor survey

category (of a Humphrey vs. Nixon race) and into the Democratic ranks.

One big-population state that was a toss-up in a Humphrey-Nixon contest goes to Mr. Nixon when Senator Percy is added to the ticket: This is Senator Percy's home state of Illinois.

One big-population state, Ohio, moves off the Nixon list and into the toss-up category when Senator Kennedy is added to the Humphrey ticket.

Strength in South

It is significant that while Senator Kennedy helps Vice-President Humphrey in the northern industrial states, he is also an asset in the South and border states.

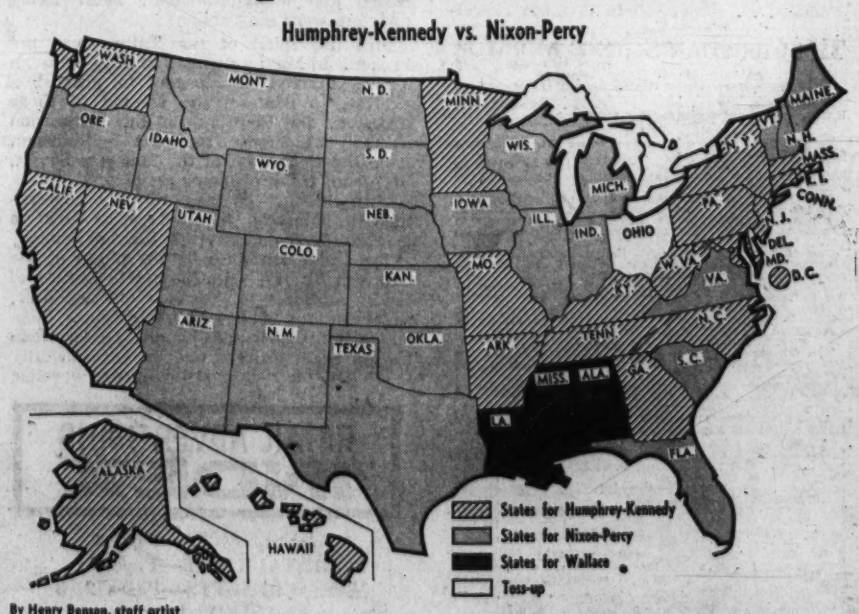
For example, North Carolina, which was a "toss-up" state in a Humphrey vs. Nixon race, is characterized this way now: "Humphrey-Kennedy would be a slight favorite over Nixon-Percy if the race were held today."

The writer from North Carolina adds: "The addition of Kennedy to the Democratic ticket would have strong sentimental support in this state."

A Humphrey-Kennedy ticket would win in the following South and border states, according to the Monitor writers: Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia.

In this assessment three states were given to George C. Wallace: Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

Humphrey-Kennedy vs. Nixon-Percy



By Henry Benson, staff artist

A close contest

Should Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrats, meet Richard M. Nixon and Sen. Charles H. Percy, Republicans, in the presidential contest, a Monitor survey indicates an extremely close race would be likely. And it appears the Democrats would have a slight edge.

2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

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★Training by Hanoi weakening?

Continued from Page 1

up, despite heavy battlefield losses. And this is what he's now doing. He's got a good replacement program working and it is based on his anticipated losses. The enemy can get his replacements in fast. I suspect the enemy knows his discipline isn't as good as it used to be — and he has sacrificed this for gaining time."

Another informed allied source said:

"More enemy are surrendering now and leaving weapons behind on the battlefield than ever before. In April, when the allies broke the siege around Khe Sanh, the North Vietnamese left more weapons on position than I'd ever have dreamed of. . . .

Weapons losses ignored

"Now, the enemy's battlefield policy is atrocious. It's even worse than the Americans. The American troops never worry about losing weapons and battlefield gear because they're from a rich nation and there's more to replace losses.

"Now, the Communist attitude is the same —'If we leave our weapons behind, there's more where these came from.' More than 2,000 Communist rifles were captured on the battlefield around Khe Sanh when the siege was lifted, and this is unheard of."

But these battlefield trends provide only flickers of optimism for allied field commanders in this region of sustained, sometimes heavy fighting. The rapidity with which Communist battlefield losses are replaced is considered a frustrating experience for allied field officers, especially in the northern provinces, where the Communists maintain their shortest supply lines and infiltration routes to the South.

Fighting power sustained

"In other wars, the damage which the allies do to these North Vietnamese battalions would be enough to cause them to disintegrate as a fighting force," one allied informed source stated. "These battalions would be ineffective for a long period of time.

"But, in this war, that kind of damage doesn't mean much. Within 30 days, these battalions are back up to strength and fighting as though they never lost a man. I've seen it happen so many times here. We've wiped out one battalion of a regiment, and then it's back fighting us again.

"I'll never forget one case. Our unit killed 300 North Vietnamese. We literally wiped out one battalion of a regiment. We thought that regiment was really hurting. The remainder of that regiment evaded us—and 10 days later we got into a three-day battle. It was the guys from that regiment we thought we had hurt. It turned out that regiment had picked up replacements as it evaded us and had begun reconstituting its strength before the battle was even ended.

Associated Press

Hooded and tied for security, North Vietnamese prisoners are led off a United States Marine aircraft at the Da Nang air base in South Vietnam. Prisoners were captured as they were crossing into the South through the eastern edge of the demilitarized zone. Increasing numbers of Communist soldiers are being captured and are surrendering.

In the dark

Germanys contrasted by nuclear treaty

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn

Communist East Germany and capitalist West Germany provide a striking contrast in their attitudes toward the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

East Germany hastened to send its foreign minister to Moscow to sign the treaty on the first day.

West Germany so far has declined to sign and is not likely to do so in the immediate future.

This makes East Germany look more virtuous than West Germany. But the situation is more complex than that.

There is no likelihood that Moscow would allow its East German client to develop an independent nuclear arsenal. So East Berlin had nothing to lose and something to gain from signing the treaty.

That something, from the Communist point of view, was a reaffirmation of East Germany's independent statehood. No non-Communist power has recognized East German sovereignty by sending an ambassador to East Berlin.

Question complicated

For Bonn the question is complicated by West Germany's membership in Euratom, the six-nation atomic-energy community, which is a sister community of the European Common Market.

No Euratom member has yet signed the nonproliferation treaty, though all except France ultimately are expected to do so.

The executive commission of the European communities has advised member states to wait until clarification of an inspection and control system is achieved with the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

If Euratom members do sign, the commission said, they should withhold final ratification of the treaty until Euratom's rights within its own domain are assured.

Apart from this, Bonn has new and strictly German doubts about the treaty. Why, officials here ask, should Moscow be rewarded with a West German signature, when East Germany has been allowed to unleash new pressures against West Berlin?

Government accused

Bonn wants some sign that the Soviet Union intends to hold East Germany in check. Beyond this, West Germany wants Moscow to halt its vilification campaign against West Germany.

Moscow's current propaganda line accuses the government of Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger of sponsoring a revival of Nazism through reported support of the right-wing National Democratic Party of Germany.

[The United States, Britain, and France protested to the Soviet Union July 3 over new East German restrictions on travel to West Berlin and called on Moscow to fulfill its obligations and ensure freedom of access to the former German capital.

[The protest came in identical notes handed over by United States Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson, British Ambassador Sir Geoffrey Harrison, and French Chargé d'Affaires Michel Fontaine. It said the new regulations were contrary to the obligations assumed by the Soviet Union under the June, 1949, four-power agreement to ensure the normal functioning of transport throughout Germany.]

West German officials, scientists, and industrialists—like their colleagues in Japan —still hold lingering doubts about Bonn's future access under the treaty to nuclear fuel for peaceful uses.

Consultation specified

The Japanese and West German Governments will confer before either places its signature on the treaty. India may join the consultations.

Meanwhile, West German officials, particularly Foreign Minister Willy Brandt, are acutely aware that every day of West German delay may arouse suspicion of Bonn's peaceful intentions in Eastern Europe.

It was widely noted here that Communist Romania, though it shared some of Bonn's doubts about the treaty, signed in Moscow, along with all other members of the Warsaw Pact.

Also commented on here was an article which appeared July 2 in the Polish newspaper Zycie Warszawy. The treaty's great worth to Poland, the paper said, lay in its ability to limit the "nuclear possibilities of German militarism."

Separately, the Soviet-American dialogue about the possible reduction of nuclear weapons should ring sweetly in West German ears.

Mr. Brandt long has stressed that the superpowers—if they expect nonnuclear states to sign away their rights—should commit themselves to progressive nuclear disarmament.

Soviet nationalism

Tatars still strive for autonomy

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nationalism in the Soviet Union appears to be one of the country's most formidable foes. For 50 years the Communist Party has preached proletarian internationalism but in practice it has turned out to be a very different story.

Under Stalin the Kremlin hammered away at non-Russian and even more at non-Slav nationalities with the exception of the Transcaucasians among whom Stalin felt at home. The histories of the smaller non-Slav nationalities were rewritten; entire populations deported.

Some were more oppressed, more russified than others. At the bottom of the ladder were ancient Russia's onetime masters, the Tatars. About one-third of the Soviet Union's approximately 5 million Tatars live in the Tatar Republic, around Kazan on the Middle Volga Area. The rest are scattered throughout the realm, with a solid colony of 80,000 in Moscow.

The greatest inroad into Tatar autonomy came in 1945 when more than 250,000 Tatars who lived in the Crimea—a peninsula on the Black Sea—were summarily packed into cattle cars and shipped off to distant Uzbekistan in Central Asia. In the following year the Crimean Tatar Autonomous Republic was abolished by decree.

Khrushchev comment

In his famous unpublished speech denouncing Stalin's cult of personality, former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev had this to say about the World War II and postwar persecutions of entire nations, including the Crimean Tatars:

"No sane person can understand how it was possible to accuse whole peoples, including women, children and old folk, of treason . . . subject them to mass repression, condemn them to poverty and suffering for the hostile acts of individuals or groups."

The last of the expelled peoples to be rehabilitated were the Crimean Tatars. Since last September they have had the right to live anywhere in the Soviet Union. Living among their fellow Moslems, the Uzbeks, does not satisfy them. They want their homes in the Crimea back and their national autonomy restored.

In April a delegation of Crimean Tatars called upon the party secretary of the Uzbek town of Chirtchik and informed him that the Tatars planned a special celebration in honor of Lenin's birthday on April 21. It had been Lenin who in 1920, against resistance by Russian officials, had insisted upon setting up the Crimean Tatar Autonomous Republic.

Authorization refused

By praising Lenin, the exiled Tatars hoped to drive home their demand for the restoration of autonomy. The local party secretary, in the presence of a major general of the security forces, told the Tatars that he refused to authorize their demonstration and would prevent it by force if necessary. The Tatars, invoking the Constitution, declared that they would gather in Chirtchik for Lenin's birthday, whatever the authorities said.

When the Tatars arrived in small groups from the surrounding villages they found the square where their meeting was to be held occupied by militia. Instead of dispersing, they gathered in a park and were promptly attacked by water throwers.

Undaunted, the Tatars marched on the party committee, gathering again and again while the security forces sought to drive them away. The struggle lasted until deep into the night. About 300 Tatars were arrested and many wounded. Tatar living quarters were searched.

Still the spirit of the Tatars was not broken. In May, a delegation of 16 Crimean Tatars arrived in Moscow to present a protest, to demand the freeing of those arrested, and to press for the restoration of their autonomy from the Politbureau, from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and from the procurator general.

With the help of their resident countrymen in Moscow the delegation held a meeting there to reiterate their demands.

The important thing in the plight of the Crimean Tatars is the complete failure of Soviet attempts to russify them or, later, to assimilate them with their fellow Moslems, the Uzbeks. Although the Crimean Tatars seem to have had an exceptionally tough lot, their case is significant because what is true for them applies more or less to other nationalities.

Attempts at russification were many and varied. Until 1929, the Tatars were allowed to use Arabic script; then for 10 years they had to use Latin characters. Then in 1939 the Cyrillic alphabet was foisted on them. Less Tatar literature is published today than in 1913, when 340 books in the Tatar language came out, compared to 229 in 1965. Many of the latter, moreover, were speeches by Soviet leaders and Communist textbooks.

Concern voiced

The Soviet leaders worry about the Tatars' clinging obstinately to their nationality. In 1966, a poll was taken among 50 "non-believing" Tatars of the Moscow community about their plans for celebrating the holiday which marks the end of the month-long Moslem Ramadan feast.

Of the 50 Tatars polled over half were graduates of higher educational institutions. Yet 40 Tatars answered that they would attend the celebration. "If we refuse our relatives won't recognize us anymore," they were quoted as saying.

Even religiously indifferent Tatars attend services at the Moscow Mosque to speak their language and to meet others of their nationality.

Suspicion of the Tatars is old and widespread among Russians. In a Tatar novel published last year in a Tatar literary magazine we are told that before the revolution there were restaurants in Moscow with a sign at the entrance saying "dogs and Tatars are not permitted."

The Crimean and Lower Volga Tatars were under the Turkish Sultans until 1771 and in their wars with the Turks the Russians had to put down many a Tatar uprising. It hurts Russian pride that for a long time they were under the yoke of the Tatars or harassed by them.

Such prejudices are not supposed to exist according to Marxist-Leninist theory. Under Lenin the Communists tried to overcome them, but in the long run nationalism seems to have won out.

Britain reestablishes ties with Arab, African nations

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Gradually, and with little fuss, Britain is reopening official channels of communication with Arab and African states who broke with it either over Rhodesia or the Middle East war.

In all 11 countries severed diplomatic relations with Britain since December, 1966. Only two have stuck firm: Syria and Tanzania.

Now there is a strong possibility that Tanzania, the first Commonwealth country ever to break with Britain, will reforge its snapped diplomatic links. Widely circulated reports in Dar es Salaam anticipate it.

Tanzania's resumption of diplomatic relations would mark the end to a period of diplomatic ostracism by African countries to Britain's Rhodesian policy. (Syria's complaint with Britain was its alleged connivance in the Middle East war).

Back to the fold

The remaining states which followed up the December, 1966, recommendation by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for member countries to break with Britain over Rhodesia—but which have subsequently exchanged ambassadors—are:

Ghana (after the deposition of President Nkrumah); Guinea; the United Arab Republic (Dec. 12, 1967); and Algeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Mali, and Mauritania (all on April 19, 1968).

Sudan and Iran, which broke together with Syria over Britain's alleged involvement in the Middle East war, resumed diplomatic relations on Jan. 25 and May 1, 1968, respectively.

Discussions reported

There is no official Whitehall comment yet that Britain and Tanzania now will move closer together on the diplomatic front, although informed sources admit that a resumption of normal relations is "very possible."

Discussions apparently are taking place between representatives from Britain, Tanzania, and Canada (which acts as a diplomatic go-between).

A Commonwealth spokesman said that he "wouldn't be surprised" if President Nyerere favors an entente now.

"All the other countries which broke with Britain over Rhodesia have resumed relations, and it has been thought for some time that [President] Nyerere was waiting for the right time. Some people thought the appropriate moment might have been the recent United Nations sanctions resolutions," the source said.

Reprisal announced

If Tanzania decides to recognize Britain, this will not be consistent with recent developments within this East African country.

Late last month the Tanzanian Government refused to continue pension payments to civil servants who worked in the country before independence. As a reprisal Britain announced it would end its aid program to Tanzania.

Some observers feel, though, that President Nyerere might just have used the pension issue to help sell the idea of resuming diplomatic relations with Britain to his more extreme supporters.

Argentinean sees threat in U.S. import stance

By Reuters

Buenos Aires

Argentine Economy Minister Adalbert Krieger Vasena declared that a growing tendency in the United States toward restrictions on imports was the greatest threat to Latin-American development in recent times.

Speaking at a luncheon of the North American Chamber of Commerce here, Mr. Krieger Vasena said the tendency revived "phantoms we believed had definitely disappeared after more than 20 years of progress toward liberalization and multilateralism in world trade."

The restrictions appeared to be aimed at "reediting the tragic errors of the 1930's—economic autarchy and isolationism, exaggerated protectionism of national production, and the erection of barriers increasingly difficult for traditional United States suppliers to hurdle," the minister said.

Wandering success

By the Associated Press

Lovell, Wyo.

Clyde Reynolds, a lumber dealer, has been elected to a third term as Mayor—all in different Wyoming towns.

Mr. Reynolds was chosen Mayor of Glenrock in 1953, Shoshoni in 1964, and Lovell this year.

25-hour, signal-free road trip

Recently opened segments of the Interstate Highway System make possible a 25-hour, signal-free trip between Philadelphia and North Platte, Neb. It's the longest completed stretch of the superroad network.

Indonesians fight Red rebels

By the Associated Press

Jakarta, Indonesia

Comunist guerrillas are reported to have seized control of a jungle district of East Java and clashed with government forces in West Java. Government troops also have been ordered into action against a Communist-supported rebel movement in the South Celebes, the Indonesian Antara News Agency has reported.

The reports came amid warnings by military commanders of a Communist resurgence at various points throughout the country.

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Churchmen underline sacrifice

By Louis Gariner
Religious affairs editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

As the commitment of America's churchmen to do battle with racial discrimination and poverty grows, a nagging question remains. Will their best efforts be good enough?

They are asking themselves whether the churches, and the American people in general, are determined to make the kind of sacrifices necessary to cope with the magnitude of the problem confronting them. Some think that the greatest contribution of the churches could be to rouse the country to this determination.

Financially, the churches can do no more than supply "seed money." Even with their multimillion-dollar programs they have only enough resources to serve as a catalyst.

The churches, moreover, could not possibly do the job without the wholehearted commitment of business, labor, government, and other social and cultural institutions.

As for the churches' own efforts, they are hampered by division and lack of enthusiasm in their own ranks. And some critics maintain that existing church programs are not reaching those who stand in greatest need of assistance.

'We need money'

The executive director of the New York City Mission Society, the Rev. Dr. David W. Barry, charged that the money was not in point of fact filtering down. "We don't," he said, "need your experts; we don't need your workshops; we don't need visiting denominational secretaries if their travel budgets are taken out of money that would otherwise come to us; we don't need experimental programs, outside community organizers, curricula and study guides—we need money."

The churches say that their stand for racial justice has cost them support in measurable terms—money withheld in the collection basket and a decline in subscriptions for those religious periodicals which have been speaking out forthrightly regarding the churches' responsibilities. Both Protestant and Roman Catholic publications have suffered in this way.

Daniel J. Herr, publisher of The Critic magazine, told Catholic editors to stick to their guns on the issue of racial justice. "If we are to break," he said, "let us make the final challenge a worthy one. Let it not be said that we died of irrelevancy, that we went out with a whimper."

Polls and studies confirm the magnitude of the task confronting committed churchmen as they reach out to their own congregations.

Study findings noted

Two sociologists, Rodney Stark and Charles Y. Glock, found in their study on the role of religion in contemporary prejudice that "compassionate, unprejudiced Christians are in the minority. The majority of church members . . . deny the right of the churches to challenge their prejudices." They found, too, that "a substantial minority of clergy are still prejudiced."

In an earlier study, the late Gordon Allport, Harvard psychologist, found that churchgoers divided into two groups, that they were among both the most prejudiced and the least prejudiced persons in the entire population.

Last year the National Opinion Research Center found that 89 percent of the Christian laity felt that Negroes should cease their protesting.

And a recent Roper poll found black and white opinion "worlds apart on how things are and ought to be going for the Negro."

A committee of the Joint Commission on Mental Health of Children points to a deeper aspect of racism. It declared recently that "racism is the No. 1 public-health problem facing America today." The Committee on Children of Minority Groups said it believes "that the racist attitude of Americans which causes and perpetuates tension is patently a most compelling health hazard."

Target: prejudice

Leading churchmen, strongly supported by a host of younger clergymen and seminarians, now are determined to do everything in their power to break this prejudice and to put right the abnormal mental and social conditions it has spawned.

For some of the more outspoken and action-oriented clergymen, this has meant dismissal from their pastoral assignments and ostracism from their community. They note, however, that this is hardly the first time that Christians have been persecuted for trying to live in accord with their religious teachings.

Not a few of these churchmen have had an experience similar to that described by the late Dr. Franklin Clark Fry, leading Lutheran churchman. He told how deeply troubled he was that he had "been able to live all these years with so little pricking of my conscience when it ought to have been a wringing of my conscience regarding the fate, the difficulties, and the disadvantages of the people who have been condemned to live in the ghetto."

Said the Rev. Dr. Albert J. Penner, president of the Massachusetts Conference of the United Church of Christ: "The age-old patience of the black man is at an end, and I think we should thank God that it is.

Lip service only?

"We whites who built our society, who made the rules, who created the laws, had our chance to establish justice and liberty for all.

"But," he went on, "we were content to give it merely lip service. We really didn't want to change the status quo. We liked our privileges."

Socially concerned clergymen, such as Dr. Penner, continue to act on the assumption that it is still possible to close the dangerous gap between law and justice. Leaving no doubt that this gap must be closed is Whitney M. Young Jr., national director of the Urban League.

Mr. Young asserts: "Law and order, crime in the streets, neighborhood schools are merely the new code words of racism.

"There will never be order in this country until there is justice. . . . The perfect order was Hitler's Germany. Order is not our goal. Our goal is justice. Until we get it we're not going to have order."

Pleas to Congress

In the eyes of many churchmen, justice includes the eradication of extreme poverty in the midst of American affluence. Leading Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish organizations, addressing Congress, declared: "The book of Proverbs [28:27] says: 'He that giveth unto the poor shall not lack, but he that hideth his eyes shall have many a curse.' Our society has closed its eyes, hands, and hearts to the needs of the poor for too long. Until we satisfy their search for self-respect and dignity by providing them with jobs, we will suffer the curse of our blindness."

More churchmen than ever before are opening their eyes and taking a hard look at America's dual problem of race and poverty. The awareness of human suffering and the desire to do whatever is necessary to alleviate it are growing.

Not only are churches and their members more and more willing to bind up the wounds. More than that, they are determined to back the kind of programs that will lift people out of the ongoing cycles of poverty and dependence.

Some fellow churchmen who wholeheartedly approve of good works voice, nevertheless, a word of caution. They want to be sure that the church in its concern for the poor and the oppressed does not abandon other significant aspects of its ministry which no institution but the church can really fulfill.

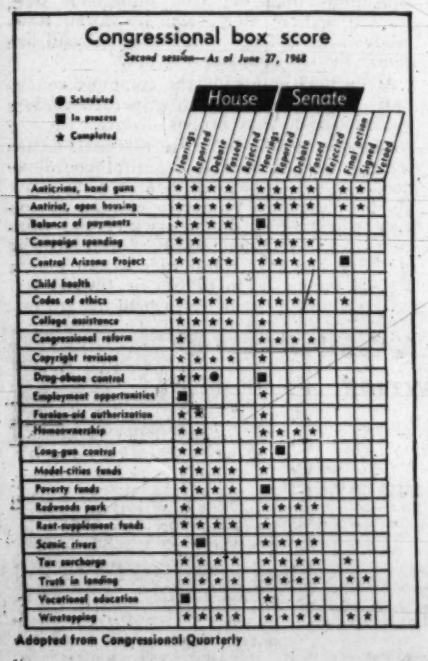
They point out that the church in its relevance to the present needs of mankind must remain conscious of its deeper mission. They stress that it is more than simply another social agency. The church, they say, must find and fulfill its unique role, bringing to its social concern the spiritual resources that underlie a truly revolutionary transformation and regeneration of both the individual and his society.

Last of nine articles on the church, race, and poverty.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Chatting with President Johnson in the White House prior to taking over as the Army's 25th chief of staff is Gen. William C. Westmoreland. On arrival in Washington, the general told newsmen Communist troops in Vietnam have been "progressively weakened" in recent months. He said northern "resurgence" aimed at attracting attention during the Paris peace talks would result in tremendous losses for Hanoi.

Army chief warns Hanoi



Adopted from Congressional Quarterly

Poverty war attacked

'Urban underclass' blamed for riots

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

In a slashing attack on President Johnson's war on poverty, Daniel P. Moynihan, Massachusetts Institute of Technology-Harvard sociologist, ascribes city riots in America to an "urban underclass" in revolt against unemployment, low pay, bad housing, and racial discrimination.

Mr. Moynihan is a life-long Democrat but writes in a new volume called "Republican Papers," edited by Rep. Melvin R. Laird (R) of Wisconsin, a leader of the party in Congress.

"Anyone who was involved in the war on poverty," says Mr. Moynihan, "knows it was put together by fiscal mirrors; scarcely a driblet of new money was involved. Even an element of fraud entered the picture: The Bureau of the Budget began calculating interstate highway funds as part of the financial aid going to cities."

Mr. Moynihan writes on "where liberals went wrong." He was assistant secretary of labor under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson but left Washington when his study of broken Negro families and illegitimacy caused political ethnic criticism.

'True dialogue' sought

In the same new paperback book, University of Chicago economist Milton Friedman, an adviser to Barry Goldwater, advocates the negative income tax.

The object of such articles, Mr. Laird says, is to produce a "true dialogue" for what he hopes will be an "emerging coalition."

"Both Friedman and Moynihan and others like them," Mr. Laird says, "have something important to say to all policymakers in their analysis of the effects of past public decisions." He does not commit himself to their "solutions."

Mr. Moynihan's stormy article sets out to tell what creates an "urban underclass," how to recognize it, and what to do about it. In passing, he sideswipes liberals (with whom he identifies himself) who "try to protect the good name of the poor" to the exclusion of reality. He also bitterly attacks some legislators.

The underclass, he says has "clearly existed in our cities for a generation now." Listing causes, he continues:

"First, and uppermost, is unemployment. The depression has never ended for the slum Negro.

Grounds for prediction?

"To unemployment add low wages, add miserable housing, add vicious and pervasive forms of racial discrimination, compound it all with an essentially destructive welfare system, and a social scientist would have every ground on which to predict violence in this violent country.

"The missing men in the census count," he says, was a warning sign that "something like one male in six (of the Negro population) had simply dropped out of organized society.

"Breakdown in family relations among poor persons is a pretty good clue that an underclass is forming."

In effect, Mr. Moynihan charges that the war on poverty was a fraud: "Huge-sounding bills were passed, but miniappropriations followed." Liberals indulged in "an orgy of tub thumping."

"Somehow liberals have been unable to acquire from life what conservatives seem to be endowed with at birth, namely, a healthy skepticism of the powers of government agencies to do good."

Mr. Moynihan offers three recommendations:

1. "The United States Government must become the employer of last resort."
2. "We have got to get more money directly into the hands of the poor. The best way to do this, or at least the best known way, is through a family [or children's] allowance."
3. "We must rebuild, or at least clear, the burnt-out neighborhoods."

Mr. Moynihan says "the mood of the administration in Washington is one of paralysis."

'Inactivity' traced

He ascribes reported "paralysis" to (a) disappointment and exhaustion; (b) "the conviction within the administration that the public mood is one of fierce dislike for Negroes and adamant determination that there be 'no reward for rioting'; and (c) "there is no money. The war has used up all available income."

So what happens? Mr. Moynihan says the country may "just possibly get away with it." But he adds:

"Or we might march directly into a political crisis that will spoil the rest of the 20th century for the American people.

"Such a disaster would be the election, next year or five years from now, of a determined right-wing president."

"We cannot do anything without the President, and the President seems determined to do nothing. Worse, he is denying it. . . . The President dares not and will not scrap the war in order to save the cities."

Mr. Moynihan wields his broad ax about evenly between parties and grants one gleam of hope at the end. The country, he says, is now at least trying to understand the problem.

Undersea mining: 'Doubtful'

By Robert C. Cowen
Natural science editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Woods Hole, Mass.

Geologist K. O. Emery is skeptical about the riches men can hope to win from the sea. He calls much of the current talks of mining the sea floor "press agents' visions."

At Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, he has made extensive studies of sea bed resources. His conclusions have, for several years, run counter to a tide of optimistic forecasts of mineable wealth coming from many oceanographers, politicians, and industrialists.

Discussing this during a recent meeting of Woods Hole Associates, he explained why he remains a skeptic.

Offshore gas and oil already are a big resource. They should grow rapidly in importance over the next decade. But, beyond these two money makers, Dr. Emery points out that the sea yields relatively few minerals today.

Contribution still small

While some diamonds are mined off Africa, the production can't begin to match that from sources on land. Shells, sulphur, and sand and gravel also come from the sea. Taken together, Dr. Emery notes that all such minerals make a small contribution to world supplies today. The difficulties of recovering them, in his judgment, cast doubt on their potential contribution tomorrow.

There are the much-discussed manganese nodules, for example. These form as lumps around objects such as sharks' teeth. A deposit rich in manganese slowly precipitates from sea water to build up around these nuclei. Sometimes, it forms in layers on the sea bottom itself where the bed has no covering sediments.

The nodules lie thickly scattered in many deep-sea areas. Off the Blake Plateau, which borders the United States southeastern seaboard, manganese-rich layers lie exposed in only 1,000 feet of water.

Many forecasts of the sea's riches envision mining the nodules for manganese or for the copper, nickel, and cobalt they also contain.

Still not economical

However, Dr. Emery said, the manganese is hard to extract. It wouldn't be worth the cost of recovery today. He doubts it will be economically attractive for a long time. As for the other metals, present in low concentrations, he said there still are better deposits on land.

He added that several companies have tried out mining techniques off the Blake Plateau, where the manganese deposits are relatively easy to reach. But the manganese is not as pure there as in the nodules. As far as he knows, all of the companies who have tried the mining have given it up.

Then there are the phosphorites. The sea bed has billions of tons of this material which makes good fertilizer. This, too, seems a potentially valuable resource.

He acknowledged that sometimes the deposits lie off the shores of countries that are short of this kind of fertilizer. They could use it if they could afford to get it. But, he noted, these countries usually can't meet that kind of expense.

Dr. Emery has given these arguments many times before. They haven't dampened the general optimism that envisions eventually mining great wealth from the sea.

Dr. Emery said he goes on repeating his position because his own continuing study convinces him it is valid. He feels it is important in the continuing discussion of how to share the sea's resources among nations that the public realize most predictions of mineral wealth from the sea may be chimeras.

New launcher keeps tabs on northern lights

By the Associated Press

Ottawa

Canadian space scientists expect to keep one jump ahead of the fast-moving northern lights with a new $500,000 rocket launcher.

It will enable them to fire a research rocket more quickly when an unpredictable, short-term display of northern lights starts up.

The 45-foot launcher is expected to go into operation in August. It will take some of the work load off the four existing launch facilities at the Manitoba range, operated by the National Research Council in cooperation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the United States.

'I'm still available,' Reagan tells GOP

By the Associated Press

Sacramento, Calif.

Gov. Ronald Reagan says his name will go before the Republican National Convention next month and "at that time I can be considered a candidate by delegates so inclined."

Governor Reagan says his comments last week were misinterpreted when he said he might abandon his favorite-son presidential role and release his 86 California votes if "the unforeseen happened" and it appeared someone else had the nomination sewed up before the convention.

"I believe it is an open convention," he told a news conference. "I don't believe it is tied up. I intend to be placed in nomination by the California delegation and if at that time the convention wishes to consider me a candidate, the convention can do so."

Mr. Reagan's remarks came after a reporter asked his current situation in view of former Vice-President Richard M. Nixon's success in piling up delegate commitments.

"I am well aware of and greatly honored by the activities in my behalf," he said, but added, "it would be impossible for me to present myself as a candidate prior to the convention."

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ARTS
ENTERTAINMENT

By David LePage

The faces of jazz

. . . are seen as the festival season continues to swing. This weekend it's the 15th annual Newport Jazz Festival. Last week it was the Hampton Jazz Festival in Virginia, the first on a predominantly Negro campus. Earlier this year, the home of Dixieland jazz held the first New Orleans Jazz Festival, at which these photographs were taken. New and old fans are among the listeners at the left, with a Canadian singer known simply as Delilah and vibraphone star Gary Burton next to them. On the far right is the profile of Booker T. Glass, playing bass drum with the Olympia Brass Band.

Festival '68: visitors from France and Yugoslavia

By Alan N. Bunce

New York

Two vital and accomplished foreign theater groups have joined the train of stage visitors appearing here over the past few months. Roger Planchon's Théâtre de la Cité from Lyon and Belgrade's Atelje 212 are part of Lincoln Center Festival '68 — a timely promotional title for the advent of varied performing arts that will continue through the summer in this archetypical "culture center."

Both companies bring a practiced, assured touch—and in some cases illumination—to their repertoire, and they do so without forcing an unlikely interpretation on familiar vehicles. Under Mr. Planchon, Théâtre de la Cité gives Molière's "George Dandin" the emotion and pictorial credibility needed to make the clash of characters more than the pompous routines they tend to become in some productions.

No transistor translations are provided, which may account in part for the sadly unfilled state of the Vivian Beaumont Theater at the opening. But those present could enjoy the warmth and color Mr. Planchon has given the traditional picture of the 17th-century farm. Dandin is a nouveau-riche bumpkin married to Angélique, a coquettish young thing who fills her bored hours baiting her husband and cuckolding him with a neighborhood dandy.

Stereotyped as they may be, the guffaws of the farmhands, the stuffy parents of Angélique as they strut and bluster, chirping little Angélique herself—all sit well in the human context the company allows to develop. Where the Theater of Genoa—another recent visiting troupe—worked their plot primarily for brilliant slapstick effects, the French group deals straightforwardly and sometimes quite sensitively with its materials, finding comedy where it lies and letting it seek its own level.

'Ubu Roi'

Yet there are enough light slapstick touches, enough conscious indulgence in mannerism, to give the staging a style and form of its own. The smooth blend of effects quickens Molière in a way that suggests this fine company knows what he is about.

Claude Lochy and Isabelle Sadoyan—as Angélique's parents—mock their parts without distorting them. Jean Bouise as Dandin, Daniéle Lebrun as Angélique, and Gérard Guillaumant as the other man, perform admirably.

Another standard — Alfred Jarry's "Ubu Roi" ("King Ubu")—gets a sparkling rendition in the version presented by Atelje 212. Ljubomir Draskic brings an antic, tatterdemalion, mad-tea-party flavor to this venerable piece about a clown/villain who kills the King of Poland, tyrannizes the people, and eventually flees.

First staged in 1896, the symbolic comedy received the sharply divided reaction that often marks a potent play. Soon King Ubu sayings became current in some European circles. The misadventures of the absurd, cruel villain take to task the base, the vicious, the self-deceiving in human nature. Miss Draskic easily retains this universal relevance in her nimbly hurly-burly treatment. But she also plants topical barbs in the quick succession of scenes. If men, governments, and revolutions in general are mocked, so is the cold war.

In their bright rags, the athletic company plunges, leaps, hoots and howls, dangles from the cross bars that stand backstage center. Amid the tumbling comedy, a delicacy of emphasis is achieved that makes the ridiculous revealing. The wild farce is pointedly cutting in its inanity. It may not pack the same shocking avant-garde wallop it did when presented to the comparatively demure stage of the 1890's. Yet humanity is just as vulnerable now to the scathing caricatures inherent in this tumultuous bathos.

A transistor plug in one ear lets audiences hear a running English translation while savoring the Serbo-Croatian intonations with the other. Thus one can appreciate something of the cast's skill. Mama Ubu (Maja Cuckovic) injects great humanity into the buffoonery; Ubu himself is performed with masterly élan by Zoran Radmilovich, who finds both the brutal and the comic in this puppetlike figure.

At its best moments, the company reaches its bitter truths with an emperor's-clothes ingenuousness that probes deeply.

Like the Théâtre de la Cité, this cast has the control, precision, and beautiful coordination of a true repertory theater, with roots planted deeply in its native culture. Hence zany effects—sword duels with steel tape measures, execution numbers reminiscent of "The Mikado" — fall nicely into place. The 22 scenes seem to run on toward the end, but most of it is well worth the sitting.

Berg: in a long-awaited volume of letters . . .

By Everett Helm

The long-awaited letters of the great Austrian composer Alban Berg to his wife have finally appeared—under the most curious circumstances. Except for Berg's widow, no human being has ever set eyes on the vast majority of them; we can only assume that they are authentic. For the book was printed from typewritten copies of the manuscript letters, copies which Mrs. Berg herself prepared.

The many dots in the published work indicate that the letters are incomplete. The present edition, published by Langen-Müller (Munich and Vienna), must therefore be regarded as a stopgap. It seems very unlikely, however, that a more complete edition will be forthcoming in the foreseeable future, for after the publication of the present thick volume (655 pages) neither the present publisher nor any other one is likely to replow the field.

Even in this form, the appearance of the letters is a thousand times better than nothing at all, for they represent an extremely valuable document of 20th-century musical history and give the reader an insight into the nature of Berg's genius. In the letters of the young man, who swears eternal fidelity to his "dear-good-best" Helene, there is relatively little about music, to be sure, but much that is revealing of the composer of "Wozzeck" and the Lyric Suite.

How he spent his day

During the four years of courtship, Berg's letters alternate between passionate outbursts and expressions of hopeless dejection. In one of the most curious, addressed to his fiancée's father, Berg counters the objections to the proposed marriage and states: "I am neither mentally inferior nor penniless and incapable of working, nor is my health so deranged as you, Herr Nahowski, seem to think."

The marriage took place in 1911, and during the following 24 years Berg was an assiduous correspondent whenever the pair was separated. On the one hand, the letters are concerned with private matters and reveal Berg's deep love of and solicitude for his wife. But besides long descriptions of how he spent his day, what he had for lunch, how much it cost, and the like, musical matters crop up with increasing frequency as his career progresses. With complete frankness and openness — the way a man writes to his wife—Berg tells of his meetings with the great figures of the musical world and describes performances of his own works, his creative plans and a great deal more that constitutes a highly interesting commentary on the musical life of the '20's and '30's.

Background drama

From 1912 on, the name of Berg's teacher, model, and friend Arnold Schoenberg recurs constantly. Anyone who has any doubts that Schoenberg was an extremely difficult person would do well to read Berg's account of the temporary rupture between Schoenberg and Anton von Webern. In Berg's letters, as in his life, Webern too plays an important role. And from page to page such figures appear as Erich Kleiber, who conducted the famous Berlin performance of "Wozzeck," Alma Mahler, Franz Werfel, Hindemith, Ansermet, Furtwängler, Křenek, Kolisch and many others.

Particularly interesting are the letters that mirror Berg's gradual climb to fame and those dealing with the composition and performances of his works. Only rarely does Berg express his feelings about his own music. When he does, his remarks are all the more interesting, as when he writes about the String Quartet: "I tell you—and you are the only one to whom I can say it — in spite of my great excitement I revelled in the euphony and the solemn sweetness and ecstasy of this music. The so-called wildest and most daring passages were sheer euphony in the classical sense." Today, one is inclined to agree; at the time, however, very few shared Berg's opinion.

Two things about this publication are very strange. A number of passages have been inked out with black bars — apparently after the volume had been bound. Equally curious, no editor is named, there are no footnotes, no explanatory text, and no index. The publishers laid in a printed slip apologizing for the cancelations and stating that they agreed to them in order not to delay publication through long-drawn-out lawsuits.

Behind all this there is a drama — even a small tragedy. Usually a reviewer is not concerned with what goes on behind the scenes but only with the final result. In the present instance, however, the result is explicable only in terms of the background.

As originally planned, according to the story that has emerged, the book was to have had a 40-page commentary by the Viennese critic Franz Willnauer, who spent three years readying the 570 letters for publication. As a conscientious editor, he felt obliged to mention the fact that he had seen only a dozen of these letters, which Helene Berg kept in bundles under her bed, and that he could not vouch for the authenticity of the typewritten copies. Mrs. Berg forbade the inclusion of this notice, and Dr. Willnauer in turn refused to allow his name (and his commentary) to appear.

Unfortunately, however, the publisher had failed to remove the texts which Dr. Willnauer had written to introduce some of the more obscure letters, including one in which Berg complains of his brother Charley's conduct. As a result, Charley Berg's son brought suit against Dr. Willnauer, and in the course of the hearings the whole sad story came out.

. . . *and in the first two 'Lulus' in stereo*

By Craig Stinson

"Lulu," by Alban Berg. Evelyn Lear, Patricia Johnson, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, Donald Grobe, Josef Greindl. Orchestra of the Deutsche Oper, Berlin, Karl Böhm conducting. Deutsche Grammaphon Gesellschaft DGG 139273/5.

"Lulu," by Alban Berg. Anneliese Rothenberger, Kerstin Meyer, Toni Blankenheim, Gerhard Unger, Kim Borg. Hamburg State Orchestra, Leopold Ludwig conducting. Angel SCL-3726.

That Alban Berg's second opera, "Lulu," is at last available in stereo should be a cause for celebration for anyone not directly associated with Columbia Records (whose pre-stereo, barely post-LP pressing of a 1949 radio performance seems headed for extinction). Unfortunately, although both of the new recordings are serious efforts with plenty of merits, their sonic high fidelity is marred by a lack of musical and textual fidelity.

Perhaps it is pointless to hope for a really definitive recording of "Lulu," since—for the time being—only two acts and a fragment from the third are available for performance (the rest of Act III is being withheld in accordance with the wishes of Berg's widow). The deviations that these new records make from the printed note and word are disappointing nevertheless.

Inaccuracies are, of course, normal to live performance recordings of opera, but in this case they are more than normally frustrating, because many of them seem arbitrary and avoidable, and because Berg went to great pains to indicate his intentions exactly, nearly always with good dramatic reasons for what he demanded.

Extra dialogue

With regard to alterations of the libretto, the production by the Hamburg State Opera (the troupe that visited New York and Montreal last summer) is the worse offender. Some of the changes, such as the abridgment of two of the longer spoken parts, are harmless enough. Others, such as the interpolation of extra dialogue into the Act III fragment, are at least questionable. (Hamburg took dialogue from the appropriate part of Wedekind's "Büchse der Pandora," but chose lines that Berg himself, in his condensation of the play, had rejected.) In other places, notably Act I, scene 2, and Act II, scene I, the Hamburg text definitely distorts the dramatic sense of the original.

On the musical side, the chief failing of both recordings is in their handling of sprechgesang. Berg's score calls for four different modes a vocal articulation, from ordinary speech to singing. The two in-between levels, one corresponding more or less to the sprechgesang of Schoenberg's "Pierrot Lunaire," the other somewhat closer to normal singing, are apparently still beyond the technical grasp of most operatic artists (some of whom might profit from a study of Bob Dylan).

In the few places where a singer succeeds in following Berg's instructions—as Benno Kusche, Hamburg's athlete and animal tamer does—the dramatic effect is telling. Most of both casts err in the direction of too much singen and not enough sprechen; a few are content to follow the rhythmic indications while reciting on a single pitch. But neither conductor enforces a consistent approach.

Music and drama

The positive values are rather evenly distributed between the two sets. The sound is far more clearly projected on the Berlin recording, partly as a result of DGG's technical expertise (one can hardly tell the recording was made in a theater rather than a studio), but especially because of Karl Böhm's clear, no-nonsense conducting. Mr. Ludwig, on the Hamburg recording, affects a more impressionistic mood, which may or may not be appropriate; the Angel engineers' fuzzy miking and apparently careless tape editing make it difficult to judge.

Anneliese Rothenberger, of the Hamburg production, is both musically and theatrically a more convincing Lulu than Evelyn Lear. She handles the extremely high, florid part with reasonable accuracy and comes across with chilling dramatic effect. Miss Lear, on the other hand, plays Lulu more as a coquette than a femme fatale, and both her diction and her marksmanship become undependable in the higher regions.

On vocal terms alone, the rest of the Berlin cast (with the exception of Schigolch) is clearly superior. Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau and Donald Grobe are particularly strong as Dr. Schön and Alwa. The Hamburg singers, however, seem to have had better coaching and better stage direction, for their performance, despite its musical flaws, makes for a far more compelling theatrical experience.

So one pays one's money and takes one's choice. For this listener, the dramatic advantages of the Angel set in the long run outweigh the musical superiority of the DGG.

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Pilot says Soviets were genial—on the ground

By Charlotte Saikowski
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

For all their geniality on the ground, the Russians were not so friendly when they first forced down a DC-8 jet over Soviet-held Etorofu Island this week, according to the pilot of the plane.

Capt. Joseph Tosolini has emphatically stated here he was certain his Seaboard World Airlines craft was not over Soviet territory at the time it was intercepted by a Soviet MIG fighter and forced to land on the hilly island in the southern Kuriles.

He told newsmen the MIG intercepted the plane on Monday and indicated it should follow. The captain said he then checked with his navigator, who confirmed the plane was not over Soviet territory. Then, he said, he made a "turn to the left."

At that point the MIG fired a burst of machine-gun-type fire into the air and indicated the plane should follow.

Statement signed

"I had 214 passengers and a crew on board and I felt that if I did not follow then they would probably shoot us down," he said.

Captain Tosolini, who has flown this northern route many times, said his plane and passengers were released only after he had signed a written statement saying he had violated Soviet air space.

"Again I say I did not violate their air space," he stressed. "I agreed to sign the statement to get us out."

Because he had so many passengers aboard, including the nine women, and because there were almost no facilities, he said, he felt it was his duty to sign the paper.

The plane with 214 Vietnam-bound servicemen and 17 crew members aboard, was detained on Etorofu (the Soviets call it Iturup for two days. It was released Wednesday and roared into Yokota Air Base in Japan the same day.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Servicemen grin gleefully as they land in Japan after a brief, enforced sojourn in the Soviet Union. Their plane reportedly strayed into Soviet air space and was forced to land on the island of Etorufu in the Kurile Islands. The 214 Vietnam-bound servicemen were released Wednesday.

A safe return

Upon their arrival in Japan, the dog-tired but cheerful servicemen told reporters they were well treated by the Russians, although the food (bread, butter, cheese, and tea) had left much to be desired. Captain Tosolini also said treatment by Soviet troops had been "excellent."

Contrary to Japanese press reports, Captain Tosolini said he had not received any warning from the Japanese Defense Agency to change the course of his craft in order to avoid straying into Soviet territory.

"When you fly this northern territory radio reception is very poor," he said. "If the Japanese Air Defense did call us, we did not receive it."

The Captain also said he had asked for aid and kept his copilots working "desperately" to get fighters to come out. He did not say whom he was trying to contact.

Navigator confirms

The plane's navigator, Larry Gurney, also stated that the DC-8, which was making its maiden voyage, had been outside Soviet territory "at all points."

In the course of his interrogation by Soviet authorities, said Captain Tosolini, one of the American servicemen, representing 25 others, came to him and suggested that he "stick it out." This, said the captain, made him more determined than ever to get them out.

He told the more than 100 newsmen gathered in the Hilton Hotel here that if they had been subjected to three days of grilling they, too, would have signed the statement demanded by the Russians.

Britons say no to lottery

By Melita Knowles
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The British Parliament has turned down the idea of a national lottery.

On a "free" vote, MPs of all three parties joined to reject the introduction of legislation which could have led to Britain having a lottery on the European pattern.

Some critics based their objections on moral grounds; others on the unwisdom of taking such a step while sterling was vulnerable.

The vote came after a powerful debate lasting 4½ hours. The vote and debate were part of the report stage of the finance bill which gives effect to Britain's annual budgetary proposals.

A clause in the finance bill would have permited the holding of a national lottery should Parliament at some future time have approved a plan for one.

Deletion proposed

Conservative MP for Chester City, John Temple, moved that the clause be deleted:

"Let us not advertise to the world the fact that the country has sunk so low that our Treasury is to go into the gambling business."

The clause was deleted, 166 voting against it and only 76 for it.

Had it become law it would have authorized a national lottery, but an entirely separate bill, approved by the Commons, would have set out conditions and terms for its organization.

Conservative "shadow chancellor" Iain Macleod was not "unsympathetic to the idea provided one knew the money was going to hospital building." But he affirmed there had been no such assurance, and he therefore came down in opposition to the idea.

"The government is pandering to a deep-seated malaise in the country," said Margaret Herbison, Labour MP and former minister of social security. She was wholeheartedly opposed to the clause "with no ifs and no buts."

Sir Gerald Nabarro, Conservative, blamed "continuous increase in the level of taxation" for the increase in gambling. "Gains from gambling are almost tax free," he said. "They are a greater gain to the punter than honest hard work."

Several Labour MPs found it hard to reconcile the idea of a state lottery with socialist philosophy.

"Socialism has to do with the redistribution of wealth, but the national lottery is the very antithesis of this," said Leo Abse, Labour. "It would collect money from all the community and hand over a substantial proportion of the proceeds — unearned, untaxed, and undeserved — to a duly created capitalist."

None of the three party leaders took part in the division. This emphasized MPs were not only free to vote as they chose, but free to abstain.

Only the Liberals voted as a solid block. All seven present including their chief whip, Eric Lubbock, were against a lottery. Labour MPs divided 64 for and 70 against; Tories 12 for and 89 against.

Meanwhile, local authorities are pressing for the right to run their own fund-raising lotteries. They see these as a source of revenue for financing investment projects scrapped under the present economy drive.

Council drafts bill

These local governments, led by the Greater London Council, contend their needs for money are urgent, and their detailed plans are much further ahead than the government's proposals.

The council is finalizing its own lottery bill. It hopes to have it on the statute book by the middle of next year.

"We are hopeful of getting the backing of the full Greater London Council, and of more sympathetic treatment than the government's bill received," a spokesman for the Greater London Council said.

The council bases its hopes on the fact that the lottery is limited to London, and that its terms are to be precisely stated as for the benefit of the citizens of the area.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Roy Jenkins, however, is known to favor only one countrywide lottery—in the cause of economy.

The situation bristles with problems.

Moscow urges Arabs to go slow in Mideast

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Moscow continues to counsel the Arabs to practice military restraint with respect to the Israelis as President Nasser of the United Arab Republic arrives here July 4 for his first visit in three years.

But it counts on the United States to obtain eventual Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied during last year's six-day war.

The Kremlin's repeated advice to the Arabs that they rely on political means for "eliminating the consequences of the Israeli aggression" will work only so long as the Arabs do not lose the hope that these means will enable them to achieve their goals.

There has been a flurry of activity on the Middle East front during the past week. Dr. Gunnar Jarring, the United Nations mediator, has sped from city to city during a so-called "vacation" to meet successively with the Israeli Foreign Minister, Abba Eban; the United Arab Republic Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Riyad; and here in Moscow with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin.

Timetable proposed

The Soviet Union gives full diplomatic support to the United Arab Republic proposal that Dr. Jarring work out a timetable for implementation of last November's UN resolution, which called for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories.

"The Soviet Union is striving for the relaxation of tensions and establishment of a lasting peace in the Middle East, an area directly adjoining the southern borders of our country," said Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in a major policy address to the Supreme Soviet June 27.

Mr. Gromyko stressed both the need to "do away with the consequences of Israeli aggression" and to respect "the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of every state in this area, whether an Arab state or Israel."

Recent Soviet press analyses have emphasized that the Arabs, also, are taking a more reasonable attitude toward Israel's right to exist. "Everyone who has been for a substantial period in Arab countries knows to what a degree the conceptions created in the West about Arab 'irreconcilability' to the Jewish part of the population do not conform to reality," wrote Yevgeny Primakov, a leading commentator on Arab-Israeli affairs, in Pravda June 21.

Mr. Primakov and other Soviet commentators have tried to show Arab "reasonableness" and growing Israeli isolation in the face of it. Israel's negative attitude toward the UN Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, Mr. Primakov says, "did not lead them [the Arab states] from searching the ways of a political settlement."

The Soviet and Arab goal, of course, remains the withdrawal of Israel from occupied territories. And Moscow is well aware that the Arab posture of "reasonableness" in and of itself, is probably not sufficient to sway Israel. It is thought here that only the United States can bring pressure overwhelming enough to cause the Israelis ultimately to withdraw. The Soviet press publicly doubts that Washington, in this election year, will bring such pressure to bear.

At the same time informed sources say that in recent weeks Soviet expressions of concern to Washington over the unresolved Middle East situation have multiplied. Some diplomats wonder whether, as in the case of the upcoming missile talks, the Kremlin may not have decided that, rather than wait for the outcome of the American presidential elections, it would be better to make all possible efforts to achieve a solution while President Johnson remains in the White House.

As a man pledged not to seek the election for himself, the American President is freer from political pressure groups of all kinds than any of his potential successors. He could, if he wished, act more decisively to obtain a political solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict than a successor bound by campaign promises. Such may be the Soviet reasoning.

Request for arms?

Under these circumstances, if President Nasser is coming to Moscow to plead for more Soviet arms, he will probably be disappointed, as was Foreign Minister Riyad before him. The Kremlin is likely to repeat to Mr. Nasser in private the advice its Middle East commentators have been proclaiming in the public press.

"Time is working against the aggressors," Mr. Primakov wrote in Pravda June 25. "The defense capacity of the Arab countries is growing stronger. The United Arab Republic and other Arab states which display realism in search of a political settlement enjoy ever greater support among the world public. Israel will have to withdraw its troops from the Arab lands."

Mr. Primakov continues, "The UN Security Council resolution makes it possible to do this in a peaceful manner with due regard to the interests of all the countries of the area."

The Soviet Union, having severed diplomatic relations with the Israelis has no direct means of putting pressure on them. This is why, from Moscow's viewpoint, Washington's intentions toward Israel are of paramount significance for the solution of the protracted crisis.

Opinions loosened

New political hues tint Franco regime

By Richard Mowrer
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

For more than 30 years political parties have been banned in Spain. They still are. Yet something very like them has appeared on the national scene, much to the distress of old-time authoritarians who do not like the challenge.

Political factions originating from within the Franco regime (as distinguished from the semiclandestine opposition groups that have never accepted it) are developing identities and speaking out. They are as yet blurred and ill defined. But to observers they are taking on the shadowy outline of what in other countries would be accepted as political parties.

Two "openings" in the structure of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime have contributed to this development. One is the press law of April, 1966; the other is the Organic Law of the State, January, 1967.

By democratic standards the press law leaves much to be desired. While it gives the press more scope and virtually abolishes prior censorship by the state, the law is larded with sanctions. When the authorities consider a newspaper or periodical has gone too far, the sanctions are invoked. Some of them are severe.

Advance suggested

Yet compared with the curbs that existed before, the new press law represents an advance.

The second "opening" is the Organic Law's acceptance of what it calls "an orderly concurrence of criteria" within the confines of the National Movement. This rather ambiguous term has been translated officially as meaning "the orderly expression of different opinions."

In the regime's younger days the blue-shirted Falange was the Franco state's only authorized political party and sole custodian of the state's ideology. But the Falange's monopoly as a political force has since been much diluted by its incorporation, along with other elements loyal to General Franco, into the broader, all-embracing National Movement.

It is these other elements whose political shadings have lately become more assertive. They include monarchists, conservative Christian Democrats, and progressive-minded members of Opus Dei, a Roman Catholic secular organization which has become influential in Spain.

Law interpreted

In October, 1966, General Franco said when he introduced the draft of the Organic Law to the Cortes: "The ban on political parties in no way prohibits the legitimate contrast of opinions."

This meant that henceforth the airing of differing political views was permissible so long as the "contrasts" originated within the National Movement and stayed there, following as it were a one-way street but using different lanes.

Making use of the new press freedom as a vehicle of expression, these diverse political tendencies now have "their" newspapers. Arriba is Falangist as it always has been, but going beyond that it is also the official organ of the National Movement. ABC, always the monarchists' paper, is better able today to stress the fact although it prudently avoids risks which might rub the regime the wrong way. Ya reflects a moderate Roman Catholic approach to gradual liberalization of the regime.

More lively and "pushing" in terms of promoting the need for more democracy in Spain are the so-called Opus Dei papers, Nuevo Diario and Alcazar. The organization Opus Dei as such disavows any political aims, stressing that its lay members are free to follow whatever inclinations they may have in public life.

Nevertheless Opus Dei is tagged by its opponents with a "liberal" political label. It is accepted as a fact that money from people linked with Opus Dei, even if their ties with the organization are only spiritual, goes to support Nuevo Diario, Alcazar, and a number of prospering weeklies.

A relative newcomer at the other extreme of the political spectrum as reflected in the press is the paper Diario SP, basically Falangist but given to neofascist overtones.

Last year General Franco warned: "If, under the pretext of contrast of opinions, it is political parties which are being sought, then you must know that this will never be permitted to happen."

Sanctions imposed

Since then the regime has cracked down here and there to check a trend it feels is getting out of hand. In recent months a cascade of sanctions has descended on the more daringly outspoken newspapers and periodicals.

The daily newspaper Madrid has been suspended for two months for publishing an editorial, when the French crisis was at its height, attacking President de Gaulle in a way which appeared to apply equally to General Franco. Madrid is an Opus Dei paper and the writer of the offending editorial, Rafael Calvo Serer, is an Opus Dei man.

Nestor Lujan, editor of the progressive weekly Destino published in Barcelona, has just been notified of the 12th in a series of legal proceedings taken against him for allegedly violating the press law. He already bears the weight of a suspended sentence of eight months imprisonment for press offenses.

Last December Destino was shut down for two months on government orders. Many other publications have been punished in varying degrees for "going too far."

Recently, the government prohibited a series of functions, including religious services, planned by monarchists to honor the claimant to the Spanish throne, Don Juan de Borbon, on his name day.

Japan boosts aid to Okinawa

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

Japan has been increasing gradually the amount of economic aid it gives the American-occupied island of Okinawa. Now there is talk of boosting such aid to $55.5 million in fiscal 1969.

This $13 million jump over the 1968 figure is significant. If it goes through, Japan will have reached the point where it provides Okinawa the same subsidy it gives equivalent prefectures of Japan. Its case for early return of the Ryukyu Islands, including Okinawa, would thus be enhanced.

Shrewdly, the Japanese Government is expected to announce the aid figure in October, a month before election of the chief executive of Okinawa. This should bolster the conservative candidate.

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By John Littlewood, staff photographer

Clearing a trail

Conservation-minded Camp Fire girls, from left to right: Anne Kirschmeier, Lynne Kanavy, Kathy Bates, Joanne Myers, and Betsy Moore, all from Larchmont, N.Y.

Conservation is fun

By Mary Kelly
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Look high. Look low. You'll probably see some conservation-minded Camp Fire girls when you're out in the open this year.

Clearing a trail around a lake, cutting a mountain path, chatting with a forest ranger, reading maps and colorful booklets about this country's resources, they will be carrying on a special thing. Especially in the great West you may spot them on burros, riding horseback—in canoes or covered wagons.

The 1968 program "Conservation in Action" promises to reach its peak in July.

We asked a Westchester girl how she feels about conservation. Almost before we had finished the question, she bubbled:

"It's fun!"

With four other Camp Fire girls from Larchmont, N.Y., she had spent a weekend clearing brush for a trail that will eventually encircle the lake at Mountain Lakes Camp, near North Salem, N.Y.

"When a boy or girl can spend a weekend doing work of such value as this — and also have fun — it's a good experience," commented park superintendent Walter Richardson.

The girls, wearing navy skirts, white blouses with red tie (red for junior) were bending cheerfully to the job when I saw them. Handy with the scythe, and sometimes with a hatchet, they can clear the way for a distance of about half a mile over a weekend.

"They realize that not all the cutaway should be discarded," Mr. Richardson explained. "Some of it will be useful for replanting."

While obviously it was not all play and no work for the girls, it was just that for two romping dogs, Mounty and Frosty. Delighted but drenched they had survived a light shower and were introduced by Mr. Richardson as "official members of the camp."

Birches, elms, maples, oak trees, and dogwood glistened in the green of early summer. A red-winged blackbird dove high across the path. Bluejays and cardinals too are in this neck of the woods. The scent of fresh leaves was in the air and the sound of water falling over a rock. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire girls and a group of sixth graders who built a small bridge have helped to make the area attractive.

"Young people today are magnificent," said Mrs. Herbert S. Meyers, guardian of the group.

Lynne Kanavy, in a brightly beaded bolero, thought some people may have misgivings.

"They put the bad stuff about teen-agers in the front of papers," she commented. "The good news you don't find until page 35! Sometimes they treat teen-agers with suspicion today. They don't trust us."

"I trust you," said Mrs. Meyers. Turning to the reporter, she added, "I know what great things these girls can do."

In the group besides Lynne were Kathy Bates, Betsy Moore, Joanne Myers, and Anne Kirschmeier. Most of them are busily getting credits for the Torchbearer status. With the help of a specialist, they learn photography, cooking, hand crafts, religious activities, library work, et cetera.

"Camp Fire opens doors," a teen-ager told me.

No two hours are alike at this day camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Englewood, Colo.

What goes on in a day camp?

Bob Simms, director of Colorado Academy's Summer Day Camp, now in its 19th year, contends that no two hours are alike, and the program changes every year. But basically, his day camp features LEARNING — learning to swim, to ride horseback; learning to make things, in arts and crafts; learning to play tennis, and learning gymnastics. A staff of 10 male counselors and seven female counselors, all qualified specialists, direct the activities of 125-150 campers each week. Minimum enrollment is for two weeks and campers range in age from six to 12 years.

Swimming lessons go on, all through the day. Six-year-olds who have never been in a pool respond happily and quickly to swimming lessons, and every child in camp receives 45 minutes of swimming lessons each day, as well as additional free swim periods.

The riding program is under the supervision of the Saddle Lane Stables of Aurora. Twenty - two horses have been moved for the summer months to Colorado Academy meadows. Mrs. Linda Burdick teaches riding to scheduled groups, through the morning and afternoon. All campers receive riding instruction.

In the crafts program, each child chooses a project and follows it through to completion. Leathercraft, weaving, woodworking, and ceramics make up the diversified program.

Every camper receives a minimum of two class periods a week in tennis.

Archery, and a variety of outdoor games, a rest-hour for little folks, and hot lunch in the dining hall, are part of the busy daily schedule.

Twice during the summer (July 10, 11, 12 and Aug. 7, 8, 9) the eight- to 12-year-olds go to the mountains for a weekend campout, at a secluded campground carefully selected by Mr. Simms. The camp nurse and camp cook accompany the group, to administer their own special skills. Tents, sleeping bags, food and cooking utensils are loaded into a big truck, making up the advance unit of a caravan of C A busses. It's tough to be a six-year-old, and have to stay home on that weekend, but when a six-year-old finally becomes an eight-year-old, this solves the big problem.

Mr. Simms and his wife, Pat, fill their summers with day camp responsibilities, to benefit some 400 youngsters. It takes a bit of paperwork to keep the records in order, and some deft supervision to see that each camper participates in every phase of the program. Mrs. Simms is, for the major portion of each day, a silent partner, quietly keeping records and answering phone calls. She is always in evidence at bus-time, however—for she makes it her serious personal business to see that each camper boards the right bus and arrives home safely. C. B.

Schedules go out the window

By Beverly W. Lydiard
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Acton, Mass.

At our house, school vacation time means vacation for mother, too. Instead of preparing for the worst when our two boys, (6 and 7), and their nine-year-old sister are home with me all day, I'm learning to make the most of a golden opportunity for the four of us to have some special fun together.

Household chores are cut down to minimum. Schedules go out the window and everyone relaxes. Several years ago we discovered a book called "In and Out of Boston With Children" by Bernice Chesler (Barre Publishers, Barre, Mass.). It's packed with information about interesting places to visit and things to do. We're still working our way through it.

What if it rains?

Another helpful book is "Wonderful Places to Take Children in the United States" by Jane and Theodore Norman (Channel Press, Manhasset, N.Y.).

We've visited the observation decks of just about every tall building in town. We've gone to zoos and museums, browsed at the library. At least once a year we spend a day walking in a public arboretum, identifying trees, gathering nuts and pine cones, enjoying the beauty.

Children never seem to tire of visiting the same places over and over. We've taken walks around a nearby pond more times than I can remember. The beach is another favorite place of ours—for swimming and sunning during the warm weather and for walking and shell collection at just about any time of the year.

Vacation time is also when we go visiting cousins. There are several sets of them who live in neighboring towns, and the children really enjoy spending a day with them. Sometimes we invite the cousins to come visit us or to join us on one of our outings.

Summer vacations mean swimming lessons for the children. We go to the pond early (often packing a picnic lunch) and stay late. What could be more delightful than spending those lazy afternoons on the beach knitting, reading, or just watching the boys make great networks of roads in the sand with their cars?

But what if it rains? Sometimes we go to an afternoon movie—if there's one we all can enjoy. Or else the children pull out a folder of craft and play ideas I've started collecting. In the summertime—or at any other time—no home with young children should be without a good supply of crayons, paper, paste, and clay.

Of course you can't let everything go completely during school vacations. The children are still expected to make their beds, keep their rooms reasonably neat and help keep the house picked up. They also set the table, do the dishes, and care for our dog and cat. Once a week we have what we call "Job Day."

First thing in the morning I write a list of jobs for each child. These include such things as emptying wastebaskets, vacuuming various rooms, putting away washing, dusting, sweeping down the cellar stairs, ironing dad's handkerchiefs, vacuuming the car, sweeping the porch. The jobs nobody likes (such as cleaning the bathrooms) are divided into parts.

A good time together

After the lists are passed out, the children are free to swap jobs if they wish — and swap they usually do, with much crossing out and re-writing of lists. The lists eliminate nagging from me, and as soon as the jobs are done we all can play.

Last summer our daughter learned to bake. Now she makes most of our desserts, working "from scratch" as well as using mixes. Not to be outdone, her brothers learned, too. It's bit messier when they do it but the final result usually tastes quite good. Cupcakes (using paper cups in the tins) are what they all learned to bake first, and they're still a favorite.

This summer there will be sewing lessons for our daughter. (Will the boys want them too?) There will also be lots of sun-filled, fun-filled, lazy days for all of us. Perhaps I don't get as much done around the house when the children are home on vacation, but we all have a good time together, and I've learned this is important, too.

WOMEN TODAY

Summer days

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Creative Playthings Inc.'s new free catalogue entitled, "The Spirit of Play," points out the fun of dressing up, disguising one's face, playing Indian, putting on puppet shows, playing magician, running a "store," playing house, building a birdhouse, dramatizing around a log cabin.

Want to land a 'groovy' job?

By Aline Willbur
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Dallas

There are two ways to get a summer job. You can apply for one, or you can create your own.

Wick Allison, a sophomore at Texas University, chose the second way, and because of it hundreds of Dallas youth also have jobs.

The lanky political science student manages Youthpower Inc., a nonprofit summer job clearinghouse operated by and for 16-to-21-year-olds, that opened in Dallas in June.

A year ago, having read about Youthpower in a national magazine, Wick wrote the headquarters in Milwaukee, offering to open a center in Dallas. This summer, after a week of training in Milwaukee, he is organizing and training the 45 teen-age volunteers who man the Dallas Youthpower center.

Although I admit to being over 21, I decided to plunge into Youthpower and see if I could land a summer job. Clad in sneakers, a culotte dress, and dark glasses (you feel protected behind those shades). I joined the line outside the reception desk to get an application—blue for boys, pink for girls.

Linda, the redhead ahead of me, 17, was bringing her girl friend—dark-haired, skinny, and shy.

"I got a groovy job," she explained, "baby-sitting four days a week. I've already made $18! So I want them to help Jenny."

We progressed one step, our line now reaching the outer door of the building. Behind me a sturdy blond boy was explaining to the boy next to him how he came back from Yale too late to find a good job, "but I want to make some dough and they may find me something."

Fifteen minutes later he had a job as a construction worker and was told to report to work next morning.

"We do not have enough 18- or 19-year-old boys to supply the demand," Wick Allison said, looking gloomily at my application. "Girls are our problem, they all want to be receptionists, sales girls, or file clerks. We have only a few jobs of that kind. So we have to talk each girl into thinking in terms of waitresses, baby sitters, or mothers' helpers. And even in those categories the demand is not great."

So what is a girl going to do? If she is persistent and ingenious like Teri Holland, she will cumulate jobs. A freshman at Texas University, with laughing eyes and a happy voice, Teri has a three morning-a-week job as receptionist with a decorating firm. But she was back at Youthpower to take part in the training clinic sponsored by the Mobil Oil Company.

Would you like a free afternoon for shopping? Or do you want to take off for the weekend without the children? Or relax in your hammock while someone does the cooking?

Call Youthpower Inc. There are centers in 38 cities now. You will be welcome, because the teen-age staff admits adults are needed for one thing: to provide jobs!

By Hayes

Youthpower

Wick Allison, manager of Dallas Youthpower, Inc., discusses an application with one of his 45 teen-age volunteer interviewers.

Ginger adds spice to beans any style

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Beans in any style will be pleasing when you add ginger during cooking. Just add powdered ginger to canned baked beans or those made yourself. It can also be added to bean soups, bean salads or chili. Ginger accents the flavor.

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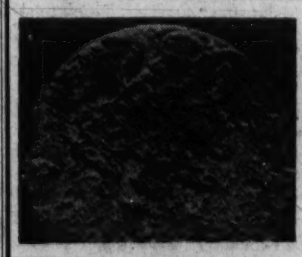
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Amateurs put pros on the defensive

By Sydney Skilton

Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Wimbledon, England

Tom Okker, chief executioner of top-ranking tennis professionals, has a reasonable explanation for the amateurs' surprising success in open competition.

"I am absolutely sure the professionals are at a psychological disadvantage when playing opponents other than within their own fraternity," said the 24-year-old Dutchman. "The pressure builds up. Their shop-window image is at stake. In order to avoid being beaten they don't take risks. Their game just doesn't flow when they are on the defensive. It's not really surprising they get beaten and why we get such funny results."

Here at Wimbledon Okker scored his second victory over first-year pro Roy Emerson, before finally being ousted by another amateur, America's Art Ashe. The Flying Dutchman has also accounted for Rod Laver, Alex Olmedo, Nikki Pilic, and Fred Stolle since open competition was introduced this year and play between the paid and unpaid became legitimate.

Okker made no secret that he was playing at Wimbledon for prize money. He was one of the four "amateurs" to attain the last eight from a starting field of 128 which included 24 acknowledged professionals.

Even before this year Okker was what might be termed an amateur with a pro fringe on top. As an amateur he had beaten most of the "Handsome Eight" troupe. Tony Roche, the Australian who is currently top money winner of that breezy international tennis octet, has three times been on the losing end of Okker's racket.

Tom is understood to have had tentative offers from the tennis impresarios. But he is reductant to talk about them beyond saying that nothing yet is firm.

What has lifted Okker from a gifted also-ran into a potentially crowd-pulling pro and probably Europe's No. 1 in succession to Manuel Santana?

Tom himself puts it down to a long uninterrupted period of full-time tennis and converting his backhand from a playing stroke into an attacking one. His other skills have been keenly tempered by tournament experience.

"Since October I have been playing tournament after tournament," said the much-improved speedster from Amsterdam. "I went to South America, then to South Africa, after that to the Caribbean, then I played Davis Cup, and since then all the tournaments in Europe."

He had a truly imposing European record preceding Wimbledon. His only significant defeat was against Santana. But, as Ashe so succinctly put it: "Anybody can lose to Santana on clay."

Okker admitted to having worked hard on his backhand, a sort of necessity if he was to make the truly big time. "I used to slice it all the time. Now I hit it flat. I can hit it topspin cross court or down the line. I just had to develop it. It was my weak spot."

There are no discernible weak spots in the 1968 Okker. Their removal has brought confidence "Confidence is very important in the game," he said. "I always believe I have a chance to win. If you don't believe that then you can't win."

What Okker lacks in power he makes up for in speed. He's probably the most fleet-footed of all this year's Wimbledon competitors. He manages to dance his way into position to strike almost every stroke perfectly poised.

SPORTS

Pele—U.S. soccer promoter

By Alan Grayson

Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A Brazilian millionaire is making what is probably the largest contribution to the North American Soccer League's inaugural season.

Pele is not making a direct financial offering, of course, though he could afford to do so. On the contrary, he's ensuring that his São Paulo club, Santos, takes a handsome dollar profit out of the United States. In return he's guaranteeing tangible success to a still-struggling circuit.

Not many of the NASL club owners were soccer enthusiasts per se. Most of them were lured into promotion of the sport only after contemplating such tremendous financial successes as the 1966 World Cup Championship in England. The philosophy: "If soccer can be a success in over 100 countries of the world, surely it must have equally good prospects in the United States?"

So far this season, though, there have been some extremely disappointing attendance figures around the league. The Kansas City Spurs are probably the only one of 17 clubs to have exceeded expectations.

Widespread fame

Then, just at the moment when one imagines soccer promoters might be having second thoughts about their enterprise, along comes Pele. Over 43,000 turned out a couple of weeks ago to watch him play for Santos against the Italian club, Napoli, at New York's Yankee Stadium. The flame of optimism was rekindled.

The fact is that very few Americans could name even a couple international soccer stars. But it's certain that thousands who have never seen a game have heard of Pele.

They may not know that his real name is Edson Arantes do Nascimento or that he's a familiar figure from São Paulo to Stockholm, from Buenos Aires to Budapest and beyond. It's not too likely they know he's a former bootblack who learned most of his soccer tricks as a barefoot boy who kicked a bundle of rags around.

Keystone

Pele

. . . world's highest-paid athlete

But the world's highest-paid athlete — a man whose salary alone is $341,000 a year, tax-free — must be worth seeing. So when Santos played its first game against one of the NASL teams last Sunday 20,116 turned out in St. Louis to watch Pele as much as the Stars.

Santos won 3-2 and, although he had been closely marked all game by Mike Kalicanin, Pele still contrived to score the winning goal. It was a piece of artistry too, for "Iron Mike" was still standing on his shadow as Pele trapped the ball with his chest and almost nonchalantly lobbed the ball into the roof of the net over the outstretched arms of 6ft. 5in. goalie Barney Vidinic.

"The most-important thing for a defenseman is to stay shoulder-to-shoulder close with Pele," said Kalicanin, who certainly wasn't disgraced in his 90-minute encounter with the Brazilian ace. "If you're that close he doesn't get the ball so often.

"There are no secrets for him in this game," he added. "When he has the ball it's almost impossible to stop him. He has such a quick change of pace you can do nothing."

Pele (it rhymes with payday) has been an international star since 1958. Then, only 17, he scored two goals to help Brazil win the World Cup final 5-2 against Sweden. To the start of this year he had scored 878 goals in 12 seasons, with 129 in 1959. In three different years he has scored over 100 goals, and 18 times he has bagged four or more in one game.

In addition to its encounters with Napoli, St. Louis, and the Kansas City Spurs, Santos is scheduled to play four other teams in the United States. Pele and his fellow virtuosos meet the Beacons in Boston, July 8. On July 10 they play the Cleveland Stokers, followed by the New York Generals, July 12, and the Washington Whips, July 14.

Warning to opponents

The Brazilians are expected to win these games. But the NASL teams are likely to gain invaluable experience and confidence simply by playing against Santos, which is generally accepted as one of the top half dozen clubs in the world. And the attraction of Pele is helping expose soccer to many more Americans.

Meanwhile Rudi Gutendorf has sounded a warning for would-be opponents of Santos.

"It's foolish to double-team Pele," said the coach of the St. Louis Stars. "You cannot allow his teammates to be free because Santos is loaded with men who approach his caliber. And now Pele has changed from a goalgetter to a playmaker. His favorite work is setting up goals."

All things are relative, of course. Playmaker Pele had scored only 70 goals this year prior to the game against St. Louis!

Bedside Duffer 14

The 'right' putter

A golf series for the thoughtful beginner.

By Allan Duffer

Putting, of course, is half the game and always was. The concept of "par" allows the scratch man two putts per green. If he uses two putts per green, the high-handicap man who does not do so can always beat him. So the duffer can win in a flash on the greens even if it takes him an age to get there.

Ask most professionals what is needed most to putt consistently well and the answer will be "Confidence." I know that one young English girl golfer has the words "I am the world's greatest putter" printed on the grip of her putter. More than one tutor tells his pupils to say this same sentence to themselves as they walk to the green.

But I do not myself believe this kind of "confidence" is as good as the same reasonable expectation. That, so far as I am concerned, is the key to consistent golf off the tee and the fairway.

As I have remarked before the great putters *expect* to hole every putt.

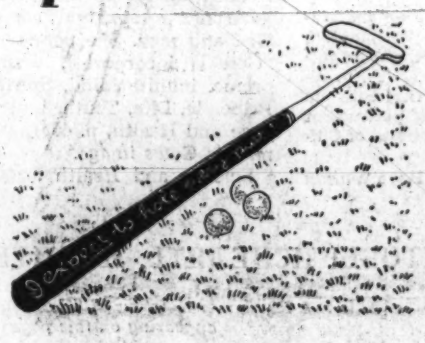
What we duffers have to do is to put ourselves into the position where such an expectation is also reasonable for us. I speak as one who has at times in the past had no expectations at all. I have had the "yips." I have had the "twitch." I have putted croquet fashion. I have failed to putt croquet fashion. I have stabbed at the ball, jabbed at the ball, patted the ball. I have hit it twice.

Get the 'right' putter

But I believe I can say now that I am a reasonable putter and that I can expect to stay that way.

The very first thing to do, I am sure, is to get the right putter. Which putter is right for you will depend first of all on how you stand when you putt. My winter-league partner stands a long way away from the ball, kind of crouched. He used to use a center-shafted putter. This made him somewhat erratic, because the blade was so tilted, its toe so high in the air, that he had to hit with hair-breadth accuracy to get any kind of result. He did not always manage to do that.

A switch to a different kind of putter, with



a sole so shaped that the full depth of blade meets the ball however low the shaft is held, made an instant improvement.

For myself I truly prefer a very upright putting stance. A switch to a very upright kind of putter from a less upright one immediately helped me back on my feet. (I gave the less upright one to him).

Now, with the "right" putter, one can already begin to have expectations. It does not matter whether it is wry-necked, goose-necked, center-shafted, bladed, lofted or what you will. Just so long as you like it. And it sits right on the turf.

All you will now have to do to become a reasonable putter is to convince yourself that the high expectations you are beginning to have are reasonable.

As with the game in general this entails first feeding your computer with the objective facts of the situation: the state of the greens, the natural slopes of the course if you know them or can see them, your current average of putts per round, and your best tempo and rhythm of putting stroke.

These initial steps alone soon saved me a stroke or two a round. These and what follows from them will, I am sure, save a bad putter half a dozen strokes a round.

♩ ♩ ♩

DUFFERTHOUGHT: A little learning may be a dangerous thing, but a little knowledge is something different altogether.

No. 13 in a series of 20 weekly articles. Next Thursday: What follows for Ye Goode Puttere.

NL's 'star' pitching strong, deep

By Ed Rumill

Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

Anything, they keep saying, can happen in a baseball game. And perhaps for this reason alone the American League is given a chance against the National League in next Tuesday night's 39th all-star game under the Houston Astrodome.

But by all practical approaches the Nationals should be favorited when Red Schoendienst sends his squad against the Dick Williams invaders on July 9.

Rarely in recent years has such a star-studded pitching roster moved into an all-star show. If Schoendienst, as NL manager, used only right-handers Juan Marichal, Bob Gibson, and Don Drysdale, 1968 mound records suggest that the AL would have to scratch to get anybody on base.

And Schoendienst also has lefties Jerry Koosman, Woody Fryman, and Steve Carlton, and right-handers Ron Reed and Tom Seaver. All of the NL pitching crew is under the 3.00 earned-run mark and half of them are under two.

Furthermore, the NL seems to have a comfortable edge in batting power. The last time anybody bothered to check there were only three .300 hitters in the American League. The NL had 10.

Also, the pressure of lost prestige is building up against the Americans, who will be trying this year to break a five-game NL win string. It may be too large an order.

♩ ♩ ♩

The National League's starting fielders have both offensive consistency and power. There will be Willie McCovey at first base, Tommy Helms at second, Ron Santo at third, Don Kessinger at shortstop, and Pete Rose, Henry Aaron, and Curt Flood in the outfield. Jerry Grote, one of the comebacks of the year, will do the catching.

The American League starts Harmon Killebrew at first base, Rod Carew at second, Brooks Robinson at third, Jim Fregosi at shortstop, and Carl Yastrzemski, Frank Howard, and Willie Horton in the outfield, with Bill Freehan catching.

Defensively, aside from the pitching, the Nationals seem to have an edge. Men like Helms, Rose, Flood, Aaron, and Kessinger are as capable in the field as at bat. Robinson, Fregosi, and Yastrzemski are standouts in the AL field.

When the managers go to their benches, they both have capable reserves. As always, some of the second stringers are hotter at bat moving up to the Houston classic than some of those picked on the first team.

Incidentally, it will be a night game this year, giving many more thousands of fans around the United States a chance to follow the action play-by-play on color television. The contest starts at 7:15 by Houston clocks, which are in the central time zone.

♩ ♩ ♩

The most distinguished all-star heading for the Houston classic is Mickey Mantle, picked for the 16th time. Only Ted Williams has been chosen more often by American League ballot. Willie Mays has been picked by the NL for the 15th time.

Fourth on the all-time home-run table at midweek with 529, Mantle figures to make at least a pinch-hitting appearance under the Astrodome. If he does, it will be his 14th consecutive all-star game, an AL record.

Williams played in 18 games in a Boston Red Sox uniform, but still trailed the NL's Stan Musial, who got into a record 24 engagements with the Cardinals.

Batting honors, however, have been shared by other players. Charley Gehringer of Detroit holds the highest lifetime all-star batting average, a .500 mark fashioned via 10 hits in 20 trips to the plate. Billy Herman of Chicago and Brooklyn leads NL stars with a .433 figure, with 13 out of 30.

Musial hit six all-star homers, to four for Williams. But Ted got two of his in one game —at Fenway Park in '46. And two of his were the most dramatic—his game-winning smash at Detroit in '41 and the Rip Sewell blooper pitch that he hit out at Fenway in '46. Ted still calls that Detroit drive the biggest thrill of his long career.

Jim Bunning leads pitchers with eight appearances, six with Detroit and two with the Phillies.

Sports briefs

Tennis

Wimbledon, England

Veteran professional king Rod Laver and first-year pro Tony Roche will meet in an all-Australian final for the men's singles title at Wimbledon on Friday.

Laver bounced America's Art Ashe, the last remaining amateur, 7--5, 6—2, 6—4, after Roche eliminated Clark Graebner of the United States, 9—7, 8—10, 6—4, 8—6.

Olympics

San Francisco

Negro athletes may go to the Olympics and there demonstrate their discontent with American racial policies rather than boycott the Games themselves.

That possibility was raised by a Negro newsman who said the decision was made last weekend at a meeting of Negro athletes attending the Olympic Trials in Los Angeles.

He said the demonstration could take the form of a refusal by Negroes to participate in the opening parade of athletes on the first day of the Mexico City Games in October or a refusal to take part in the victory ceremonies at which winners receive their medals.

Track and field

Stockholm

Bode Tuemmler of West Germany ran a scorching 3m. 54.7 mile—fastest in the world this year—in an international track meet here.

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The value of praise

It is strange, and wonderful, how certain incidents linger in the memory from earliest childhood. I have a recollection of being taken for my first day at school, at the age of five. It was a large, grim place, black with London smoke of the 1890's, when pea-souper fogs lasted nearly through the whole winter. There seemed to be thousands of people, large and small, and all of them totally indifferent to a small child hitherto tied to the sweet certainties and comforts of his mother's apron strings. I was shivering with apprehension as I stood at the threshold of the great hall, as it appeared from my three-foot six-inch standpoint.

Then a woman, who must have been one of the teachers, took me by the hand and led me to a gigantic Christmas tree all spangled and dripping with gifts. She took down a sugar pig with a red snout, and put it into my free hand. "There," she said, "that is for a good boy who is so brave."

* * *

What a trivial, commonplace recollection. But it has remained for 70 years, lodged like a jewel in my mind, as bright as when it was planted there. And from it has sprung no inconsiderable part of my philosophy of life, that bundle of precepts, resolutions, certainties, anchors, on which we all enlarge as we go through life, with our various experiences and awarenesses, our achievements and our failures, toward the monument that in the end will be known as our "personality," our "character," to those who remember us, either for or against.

Now the power of that incident lies in the fact that it was an instance of praise. The quaking waif, suddenly plunged into the vast indifference of the general community, was called a "brave boy." He instantly became one. It was as direct and simple as that, like putting a match to a well-laid fire.

What has recalled it to my mind now is that I have been thinking about a certain strain of fashion in the ideas and theories of the younger generation today, especially those members of it who are in revolt in a deliberate and organized way. The old saying "Let us now praise famous men" is anathema to them. Theirs is an anti-hero cult, which is applied to every human activity and walk of life. I wonder why? Is it that we elders have failed them? But elders have been doing that since the beginning of human society, largely because of the difficulties of extending self-government to government by committee.

If I followed up this inquiry, I should venture into politics, and that is not my province here. I am concerned with private life; but private life cannot be furthered without a certain degree of assurance and harmony throughout the community. We all know the problems involved thereby, even with the help of the various disciplines evolved through our religious observances, our political machinery, our social consciences, and the rest of the positive aids included in that one word *Caritas*; a vast, omnibus word which has an infinity of meanings and applications.

For the moment, however, the recognition of heroes is out of favor. Not only that, but I notice that in the arts, younger critics are affecting a negative rather than a positive stance. They set out to be destructive. It is rarely that I read today, in the newspapers and magazines, a critique that is an outburst of enthusiasm, devoted to a welcoming analysis of the technical skill of the book under discussion, an appreciation of the author's purpose and his or her success in achieving it. Few of these members of the fashionable school of criticism dare to show that they have enjoyed a book, or a picture, or a symphony, unless it be an example of the avant-garde and devoid of any root in tradition, that humus of civilization. The result of this approach by the critics is to intimidate sensitive artists, and to provoke the more robust ones to an exaggeration of their idiosyncrasies. So both kinds are thrown off their balance.

* * *

When one thinks of the way of our lives in this complicated world; the thousand and one temptations to lapse from effort, from the strife toward perfection—say in baking a cake, washing up the dishes, painting a picture, teaching a child or advising and helping a friend—one feels that the presentation of a little sugar pig here and there, at the appropriate moment, would do a world of good if only as a gesture of encouragement. The faults which other people are so ready to pick on, especially in print when there is no personal confrontation between the critic and the victim, are aspects of a piece of work which may probably be corrected if handled with generosity rather than contempt. I have in mind the words of the poet Robert Bridges:

"I love all beauteous things,
I seek and adore them.
God hath no better praise,
And Man in his hasty days
Is honoured for them.

I too will something make,
And joy in the making,
Though tomorrow it seem
Like the empty words of a dream
Remembered in waking."

* * *

Everybody who attempts any constructive purpose, whether it be in the home as a housewife, as a person in business, an artist with pen, brush or chisel, "is honoured for it," as was Bridges for his poetry which was indeed full of "beauteous things," though they may be out of fashion today. The onlooker at those attempts (and that includes the professional critic) should of course be free to assess the values involved in the work (or the play), but should do so without losing sight of the fundamental fact that here is a positive activity. To make anything, whether it be a childish scribble or the painting of the Mona Lisa, is an indication of a faith in life, with a subconscious gesture of worship. In effect, all constructive activity is an act of worship and deep-seated belief. Criticism itself can partake of that constructiveness, if it is made with a sense of the value of praise.

The Christian philosopher C. S. Lewis says, "I had never noticed that all enjoyment spontaneously overflows into praise unless (sometimes even if) shyness or the fear of boring others is deliberately brought in to check it. . . . I had not noticed how the humblest, and at the same time most balanced and capacious minds, praised most, while the cranks, misfits and malcontents praised least. The good critics found something to praise in many imperfect works; the bad ones continually narrowed the list of books we might be allowed to read. . . . The Psalmists in telling everyone to praise God are doing what all men do when they speak of what they care about."

That puts it better than I can; but it supports my gratitude to that anonymous schoolteacher who took me, as a frightened infant, up to the Christmas tree, and gave me a sugar pig because she said I was a brave boy, although I knew that I wasn't.

RICHARD CHURCH

Silk scroll painting

It is typical, a classical view of the season
of summer:
a little tea-house among trees
on the trail that leads to the mountain;
travelers with staves;
a heron among reeds,
and a shallow, drifting boat whose solitary
occupant (so far as eye can tell)
is immersed, engrossed in doing absolutely
nothing at all, and does it very well.

R. H. GRENVILLE

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By courtesy of Albright-Knox Gallery, Buffalo, N.Y.

"SPANIER": *Oil by Alexei Jawlensky (1864-1941)*

The pictures on this page embody many of the qualities that characterize Russian-born Alexei Jawlensky's painting. (He found landscapes and heads his most compatible subjects.) Enigmatic, the faces are prophetic of later heads that had a mystic and religious atmosphere. The two shown here were produced in 1909 and 1910; "Spanier" first and "Girl with the Green Face" a year later, when he had learned, as he said, to paint "what I felt, not merely what I saw." These two works consolidate Fauve tonalities, a two-dimensional treatment of the surface, and Matisse-like large planes of color to produce brilliant expressionist studies.

In youth Jawlensky approached art as a dilettante—he was an officer in the Russian Army—but a visit to Munich in 1896 woke in him a serious interest. His acquaintance with the Blue Riders, Cézanne, Matisse, and Gauguin, gave him the inspiration needed to develop a pure expression that would glow with mysticism and warmth. He traveled extensively, visiting Brittany, Switzerland and Germany. His last years, up to 1941, produced the famous series of mystical faces and "Little Abstract Heads."

Alexei Jawlensky, with Kandinsky, Klee, and Feininger, a member of the Blue Rider group, found Kandinsky's ideals much to his liking. He, like Kandinsky, was seeking significant meanings, rather than the object. But Jawlensky never lost his Russian heritage of emotional response to the subject, and throughout his art life he remained aware of the human creature.

"Spanier" is now visiting the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., in a show lent by the Albright-Knox Gallery of Buffalo, N.Y., to remain through July 21. "Girl with the Green Face" is in the permanent collection of The Art Institute of Chicago.

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON

A stroll through Moscow

Like a girl hovering shyly before a ballroom door, spring seems about to make its entrance. Real spring, that is, and not this mythical calendar figure spawned by the impatient Russian mind. The preparation has been lengthy. Early in March the temperature rose to zero, the snow began to melt and the river to unfreeze. Then in mid-March the temperature fell rapidly. For some time we had more than twenty degrees of frost, most unusual weather for March. The Moscow River became once more a crazy-paving of ice floes and windows were frosted up. "March is a bad month, a treacherous month," our Russian language teacher said in despair, as she stumbled into the warm from this myth-shattering, face-clawing weather. All the time the sky was blue and cloudless, but the sun made no impact on the snow at all, and it was almost as cold as in the depths of January. But today the scene is different — perhaps the toilette is finished, the last strokes of mascara have been applied. This is Sunday and the air is not cold, merely nippy; I go on my first stroll through Moscow for months.

Wandering through the old Moscow of merchant splendour and artisan squalor, I come eventually to Chekhov's house on Sadovo-Kudrinskaya. The façade on the street is narrow and has projecting windows; from it the house extends back some way. The house has two stories, the lower of stone, the upper wooden, and is painted in a rust-colour wash. Snow is piled high against the walls, blocking the main door, on which there is a small plaque saying "Dr. Chekhov." A large, modern plaque says: "The great Russian writer Anton Chekhov lived here from 1886 to 1890." A simple house, much smaller than Tolstoy's Moscow one. — From "The Catkin and the Icicle," by John Gooding. Copyright, 1965, by John Gooding. Roy Publishers, Inc., New York.

Have faith in God to heal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many believe that God is the creator of man, but few trust in God's ability to take care of that which He has created. Faith in God to protect, preserve, and heal is sadly lacking. This lack stems from the widespread belief that man is a physical mortal, which causes people to turn to material remedies.

Christ Jesus and the apostles perceived that man is not a frail mortal and proved with immediate healings that God, one Scriptural name for whom is Truth, can be relied on to heal disease and sin and even to raise the dead. Confronted with doubt and censure for preaching the healing truth, Paul pleaded his own case before King Agrippa. He asked, "Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should raise the dead?" (Acts 26:8). Why, indeed, should it be thought incredible that God's healing power is ever at hand?

* * *

In the year 1866 the Science of Christianity was discovered by Mary Baker Eddy, who called her discovery Christian Science. After numerous healings proved to her that she had discovered the divine Principle which enabled Jesus and others to heal, she wrote "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and founded the Christian Science movement. The last hundred pages of this textbook of Christian Science contain testimonies from those who have been healed through a study of it.

The revelation of Truth, which came to Mrs. Eddy through a remarkable healing of her own and a deep study of the Scriptures, gave her a spiritual concept of God and man. She perceived that "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love" (Science and Health, p. 465), and that man is God's image.

Science and Health answers in part the question, "What is man?" thus (p. 475): "Man is not matter; he is not made up of brain, blood, bones, and other material elements. The Scriptures inform us that man is made in the image and likeness of God. Matter is not that likeness."

* * *

When an individual begins to understand what God is and what man is — namely, that God is Spirit and man spiritual — faith in the heavenly Father becomes a natural part of his thinking. The way to gain spiritual understanding is through an earnest, methodical study of the Bible for its spiritual import. With each healing that results from such study comes a deeper conviction of the omnipresence and omnipotence of divine Spirit, Truth, the one Life.

The writer has proved many times the power of Truth to heal. Equipped with the knowledge that God does heal and with the faith to stand on this knowledge, she was able to help her mother at a time when she was suffering from a gangrenous condition in a foot. The mother was receptive to the Biblical truths Christian Science elucidates, and each day she and the writer persistently realized these truths. They turned thought away from the fleshly appearance and centered it on infinite Spirit and Spirit's perfect likeness.

* * *

Tablets left by a physician were discarded. In a short time new skin covered the affected area, which healed over perfectly. When the same physician later called to see another member of the family and asked to see the mother's foot, he was amazed to find it perfectly healed.

One who experiences such proofs of God's healing power does not find it hard to have faith in God in every circumstance.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Russian. Four times a year an article on Christian Science appears in a Russian translation.]

ЧТОБЫ ИСЦЕЛЯТЬ, ИМЕЙТЕ ВЕРУ В БОГА

[This is a Russian translation of "Have faith in God to heal," appearing on this page]

Перевод религиозной статьи, помещенной на этой странице не английском языке

[Русский перевод появляется четыре раза в год]

Многие верят, что Бог — Творец человека, но мало кто полагается на способность Бога заботиться о том, что Он сотворил. К сожалению отсутствует вера в Божью защиту, охрану и в Его целение. Это отсутствие веры происходит от общераспространенной уверенности в том, что человек физически смертен, которая заставляет людей обращаться к материальным средствам.

Христос Иисус и апостолы понимали, что человек не слабый смертный, и доказали мгновенными исцелениями, что на Бога — одно из библейских имен которого «Истина», — можно полагаться для исцеления больных и грешных и даже для воскрешения мертвых. Встреченный сомнением и порицанием за проповедывание исцеляющей истины, Павел выступил перед царем Агриппой, чтобы доказать свою правоту. Он спросил: «Что же? Неужели вы невероятным почитаете, что Бог воскрешает мертвых?» (Деяния Апостолов 26:8). Действительно, почему считают невероятным, что исцеляющая сила Бога всегда и всем доступна?

В 1866 г. Наука Христианства была открыта Мэри Бэкер Эдди, которая назвала свое открытие «Christian Science»*. После того, как многочисленные исцеления доказали ей, что она открыла божественный Принцип, давший Иисусу и другим возможность исцелять, она написала книгу «Наука и Здоровье с Ключом к Священному Писанию» и основала движение Христианской Науки*. Последние сто страниц этого учебника Христианской Науки содержат в себе свидетельства тех, кто был исцелен одним его изучением.

Истина, которая открылась Миссис Эдди, благодаря ее собственному замечательному исцелению и ее вдумчивому изучению Св. Писания, привела ее к духовному познанию Бога и человека. Она поняла, что: «Бог есть бестелесный, божественный, верховный, бесконечный Разум, Дух, Душа, Принцип, Жизнь, Истина, Любовь» («Наука и Здоровье» стр. 465) и что человек — Божий образ.

Вот часть ответа «Науки и Здоровья» на вопрос: «Что есть человек?» (стр. 475): «Человек не есть материя; он не состоит из мозга, крови, костей и других материальных составных частей. Из Св. Писания мы узнаем, что человек сотворен по образу и подобию Бога. Материя не есть это подобие».

Когда кто-нибудь из нас начинает понимать, что такое Бог и что такое человек, а именно, — что Бог есть Дух, а человек духовен, — тогда вера в Отца небесного становится свойственной его мышлению. Серьезное, методическое изучение Библии с целью найти ее духовное значение — вот путь к достижению духовного понимания. С каждым исцелением, которое следует за таким изучением, появляется более глубокая убежденность в вездесущии и всемогуществе божественного Духа, Истины, единой Жизни.

Пишущая эти строки неоднократно доказывала исцеляющую силу Истины. Вооруженная знанием того факта, что Бог действительно исцеляет, и верой, чтобы не поколебаться в этом знании, она смогла помочь своей матери, страдавшей от гангренозного процесса в ноге. Мать оказалась восприимчивой к библейским истинам, которые разъясняет Христианская Наука, и каждый день обе они настойчиво старались осознать эти истины. Они отвлекали мысль от внешнего вида ноги и сосредоточивались на бесконечности Духа и на совершенстве его подобия.

Таблетки, оставленные врачом, были выброшены за ненадобностью. Вскоре новая кожа покрыла больное место, и нога совсем зажила. Когда тот же врач зашел через некоторое время повидать другого члена семьи и попросил разрешения посмотреть и ногу матери, он был поражен, увидя, что от раны не осталось и следа.

Кто получает такие доказательства Божьей исцеляющей силы, тот не считает трудным верить в Бога при любых обстоятельствах.

**Christian Science* — произносится «Крисчен Сайенс»

Русский перевод учебника Христианской Науки "Наука и Здоровье с Ключом к Священному Писанию" Мэри Бэкер Эдди печатается с противолежащим английским текстом оригинала. Его можно приобрести в читальнях Христианской Науки или у представителя издателей Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115. (США).

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By courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago

"GIRL WITH THE GREEN FACE": *Oil by Alexei Jawlensky*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section • Friday, July 5, 1968

By Henry Samson

Hokkaido
. . . waiting to be developed

Sapporo, one of several bustling cities on the island of Hokkaido

Japan's 'frontier country'

By Charlotte Saikowski

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sapporo, Japan

In a manner of speaking the northern island of Hokkaido is Japan's Siberia. It boasts wide-open spaces, while the rest of Japan is heavily populated. As such it looks to a promising future. For the present, though, its prosperity lags behind that of the 'mainland' as great numbers of the population still 'emigrate' each year to the softer life of the more industrialized south.

TUCKED AWAY IN THE COLD NORTHern corner of Japan, the island of Hokkaido has a character of its own. It is rawer. More expansive. Less traditional.

And, after only 100 years of development, it beckons with its empty spaces to the rest of the nation.

Crossing the island by train, it is easy to see why the Japanese refer to Hokkaido as their "frontier country." The image is overdrawn in this modern day and age. But it is true that Hokkaido has a stamp that sets it apart from the three other major islands of Japan.

Here the landscape abounds in unbroken stretches of rolling pasture and grainfields, Western-style barns and silos, and a motley mixture of bungalow-type houses with steep roofs that can easily shed snow. Even the paddies, laid out in rectangular, orderly squares, are a marked contrast to the tangle of tiny, erratically shaped plots one finds most often on the "mainland."

Colonization spurred

It is only a century ago that the incoming Meiji government set up a colonization bureau in Hokkaido to launch the island's development. This year, as the people of Hokkaido celebrate their centennial, they point to unmistakable signs of economic progress —trim dairy farms, belching steel mills, hustling cities.

But they pause to reflect, too, that while Hokkaido has shared in Japan's prosperity, it still lags behind the rest of the country.

Hokkaido, in a manner of speaking, is Japan's Siberia. About the size of Maine, it accounts for 21 percent of the nation's total land area, yet only 5.3 percent of its population. With little more than 5 million people, it thus has the lowest population density—66 persons per square kilometer as compared with 260 for the rest of Japan.

For all this relative "space," however, Hokkaido (which means "northern sea route") has not yet attracted enough people and money to keep pace with the southern islands. It accounts for only 10 percent of the nation's agricultural output, 4 percent of its industrial production, 1.3 percent of its total export trade, and 4.8 percent of its gross national income. Per capita income is slightly under the national average.

Reasons traced

In part, there are historical reasons for this.

Early in its development Hokkaido looked to the West, especially the youthful United States, for advice. In 1871, Governor Koyotaka Kuroda invited then United States Secretary of Agriculture Horace Capron to visit the island. Soon afterward dozens of other Americans and Europeans came to help tame the Hokkaido frontier and plan its future. Among them—as every Hokkaidoan hastens to tell you—was William S. Clarke, famed educator who became dean of Hokkaido Agricultural School (now Hokkaido University) and uttered the now-much-quoted aphorism, "Boys, be ambitious!"

While Hokkaido got off to an auspicious start, however, lack of funds put a brake on development; later the island was forgotten as Japan turned its attention to Korea, Manchuria, and Formosa. As one Hokkaido official laughingly remarked, "We certainly would have been better off if Japan had kept its eyes on Hokkaido!"

After World War II, as Japan lay prostrate, Hokkaido again loomed as a potential rice basket for the nation's hungry millions, as living space for the thousands of Japanese returning from the nation's far-flung empire, and as a source of coal and timber. Between 1945 and '55 some 30,000 families migrated here.

Planning began in earnest in 1950 when the central government set up the Hokkaido Development Agency. An economic plan was launched two years later and now the island is completing—not entirely successfully—its second plan (1962-70). Since 1951 the HDA has poured about $2.2 billion into Hokkaido. This year's budget runs to $370 million.

It is a more sweeping, 15-year plan being drafted now, however, that is expected to thrust Hokkaido into a prominent place in the nation's economy.

"The big push will be after 1970," says Kiyoshi Oguma, vice-minister of the HDA. "Nowhere else can we find such available land for Japan's growth as a whole."

Farms, forests, and fish

With its uncluttered lands and geographic location, it is natural that Hokkaido concentrate first on agriculture and forestry. Fishing, too, is important. The island supplies almost 20 percent of the nation's fish catch.

Perhaps the most conspicuous effort here has been the promotion of stock farming. Hokkaido has some 340,000 milking cows (25 percent of the nation's total) and proudly produces 20 percent of Japan's milk, 55 percent of its butter, and 21 percent of its cheese.

Planners would like to see the dairy herd increased to 600,000 by 1970 (an overambitious target, probably) and to 1.5 million by 1985. They estimate there are still 2.3 million hectares of land here that could be made arable (1 million are now in use).

Kingo Machimura, Hokkaido's dynamic, imposing Governor, sees Hokkaido as the base for Japan's food supply. "Japanese are shifting their dietary habits and consuming more milk and meat," he commented. "Only Hokkaido has undeveloped lands where dairy and stock farming can be developed. This is what we are encouraging."

Secondary industry planned

In the years ahead the major thrust of planning efforts, however, will be to build up secondary industry, especially the heavy and chemical industries. At present manufacturing accounts for only 16.8 percent of Hokkaido's gross production. The national figure is about 28 percent.

Governor Machimura is optimistic.

"Our big problem," he told me, "is to attract industry. Unfortunately many Japanese think of Hokkaido only as a cold place. But there are many favorable factors here. We have an ample water supply. Land is still relatively cheap. We are not congested, and plants do not have to worry about such things as smog and pollution."

An impressive focus of Hokkaido's industrial expansion is the pulp-and-paper town of Tomakomai. In 1951 Tomakomai, situated on the southern rim of the island, became the site of a bold plan to build Japan's first artificial port. Carved dramatically into the sandy coast, the unfinished port last year handled 6 million tons of cargo. When completed by 1975 it will serve as a beachhead for Hokkaido's development.

Factories transplanted

Slowly, factories from the mainland are moving in to take advantage of the port facilities and the barren marshland that surrounds the city. The Japan Light Metal Industry Company, largest aluminum plant in Japan, is moving from Shizuoka. It is hoped this will be an inducement to hitherto reluctant mainlanders to move their operations. A few others—an oil refinery, chemical fertilizer plants, a lumber mill—also are committed to come.

Another stimulus to growth will be the construction by 1975 of a railway tunnel between the islands of Hokkaido and Honshu. Investigation shafts and a pilot tunnel are being built. When the Seikan Undersea Tunnel (between Fukushima on Hokkaido and Miumaya on Honshu) goes into operation, it will eliminate the present erratic and slow ferry service across the Tsuruga Straits.

Plans also are under way to electrify Hokkaido's railroads. The first electrified link, from Otaru to Takikawa, is expected to go into operation in October. And still another boon to development will be the 1972 Winter Olympic Games, a vast undertaking that already has put bulldozers to work on new roads in the Sapporo area.

Underpopulation a problem

A constant concern of planners is underpopulation of the island (although it is thickly settled by American standards!). Manpower will be needed to man new factories, yet as in other parts of Japan many young people are heading for the glittering neons of Tokyo and a softer life in the industrial centers of the south. Although Hokkaido is one of the few areas still experiencing a natural population increase, in the years 1961-65 about 167,000 more people left Hokkaido than migrated here.

To attract workers to this cold climate, many factories pay a wage dividend. Public officials who move to the island also receive higher salaries.

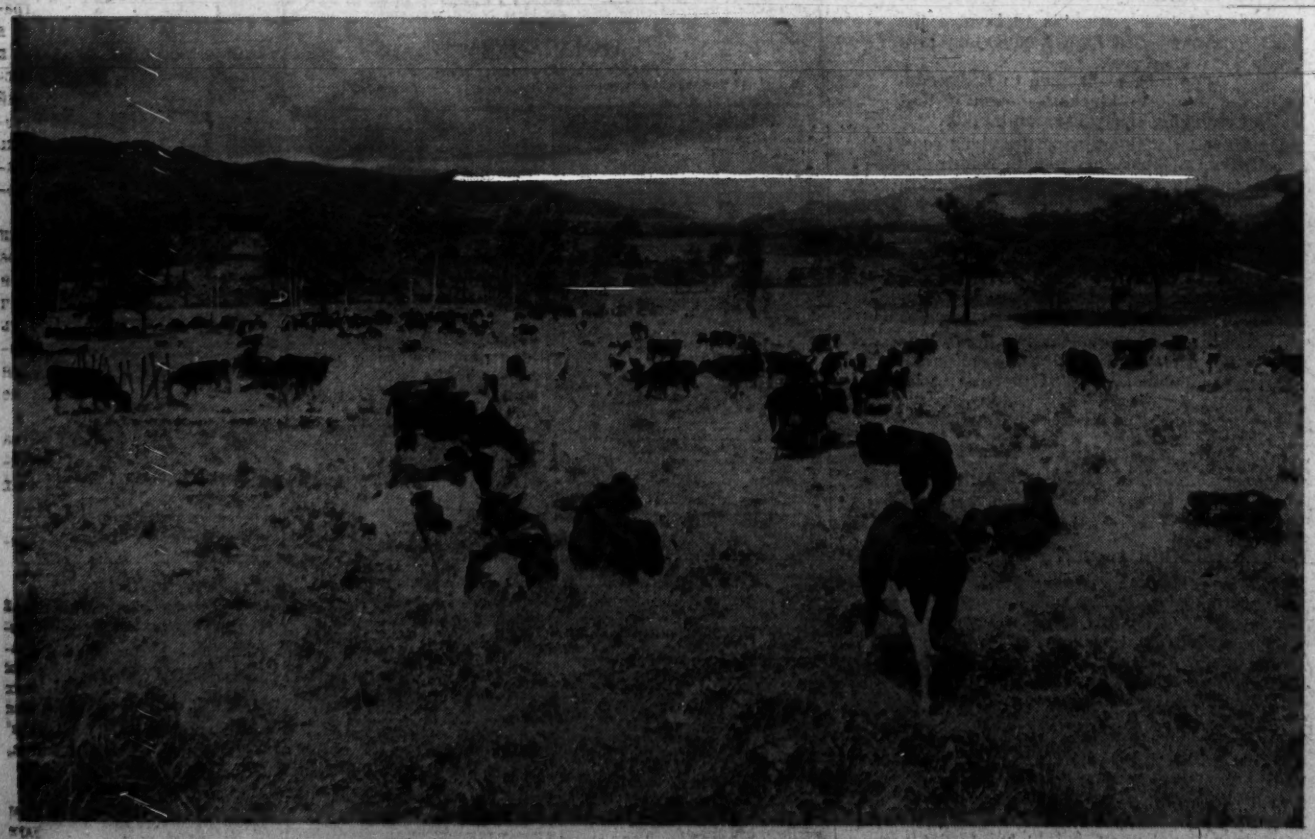
Perhaps, in the final analysis, what Hokkaido needs most is that "pioneering" spirit of the early colonizers. One still finds traces of it in such young men as Kazu Sohma, the only private farmer on Hokkaido who is raising beef Herefords.

Educated in the United States, Mr. Sohma worked on ranches in Kansas and returned to Hokkaido determined to run an American-style farm and demonstrate that Herefords are good beef cattle for the island's rugged climate. Starting out with four imported Herefords a few years ago, today he has a handsome herd of 80 grazing on a gently rolling, white-fenced ranch in the Hidaka region. Some day he hopes to have 1,000.

As Governor Machimura put it, "The potential is here. It needs only to be developed."

Busy wharf

Hokkaido's fishermen provide almost 20 percent of the nation's catch.



A growing industry

Hokkaido has ambitious plans for its dairy industry. Already it boasts some 340,000 milking cows, and the target for 1970 is 600,000. By 1985 the island hopes for 1.5 million head.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Old '999'

An accolade of roses honors the famed locomotive "999," a record setter of bygone days. The festivities in Chicago commemorate the 75th anniversary of the year the Express sped along New York Central's tracks at an unprecedented 112.5 m.p.h.

Midwestern governors sift V-P possibilities

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Milwaukee

With most delegates to the three-day Midwestern Governors Conference sensing first-ballot presidential nominations for Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey and Richard M. Nixon, interest shifted to the more speculative vice-presidential positions.

Among Republicans here, two names were increasingly discussed: Illinois Sen. Charles H. Percy and California Gov. Ronald Reagan. Either, it's assumed, would substantially bolster a Nixon ticket in the Midwest; Senator Percy, because of his "youth" and regional ties; Governor Reagan, because of his "conservative stance" on domestic political issues, plus his widespread voter familiarity.

At the same time, there has been talk here of Ohio Gov. James A. Rhodes — a conference delegate—who was returned to office by a whopping 700,000-vote margin in 1966. Governor Rhodes told reporters that the large — 58 member — Ohio delegation will remain uncommitted until the Miami convention.

Unity stressed

On the Democratic side, strong support was voiced for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts. Several Democratic governors, in fact, suggested that Senator Kennedy may well be the only Democrat of national stature who could knit the disenchanted elements of the party—its college-age youth, anti-Vietnam war protestors, and Negro civil-rights factions—back into the party fold.

Gov. Robert Docking (D) of Kansas said a Humphrey-Kennedy ticket woud be "splendid." Gov. Warren E. Hearnes (D) of Missouri, who has heretofore supported Gov. John B. Connally of Texas, said he would be willing to support Senator Kennedy.

Moreover, the feeling persists here among Democrats and Republicans that—barring a particularly strong national ticket — the Republicans will continue the successful regional gains begun in 1966.

Key offices won

In that year, it is recalled, the GOP snapped up key offices throughout the Midwest. They replaced veteran Democratic lawmaker Paul Douglas with a young industrialist named Charles Percy in Illinois, for example; in Ohio and Michigan they returned Governors Rhodes and Romney by massive voter margins, even while plucking back four of the five Iowa House seats lost to Democrats in the 1964 Johnson landslide.

Major public issues—crime, civil disorder, the gold drain and inflation, Vietnam—are all viewed here as benefiting the Republicans. GOP strength is believed to be especially strong at present in Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Thus, the support noted here for Senator Kennedy is believed to reflect a feeling that only the inclusion of a "Kennedy" on the presidential ticket can forestall a bagful of Republican state, county, and local victories in this region—no matter what happens on the national scene.

Rockefeller boosted

Still, most of the 14 governors showed little inclination for sustained political discussion. (Michigan Gov. George Romney was unable to attend at the last minute because of a city firemen's strike at Lansing.) The lone exception to this political neutrality—and pronounced listlessness—was Minnesota Gov. Harold Levander. Between conference working sessions, he advocated the candidacy of New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Many observers anticipate no swarm of definite commitments from Midwest governors until during or shortly after the national governors conference at Cincinnati, later this month.

In conference sessions, the governors discussed a number of topics affecting federal-state relations, including meat inspection, public employee bargaining, intergovernmental telecommunications systems, and their newly enacted omnibus crime-control law.

Tightened security precautions were evident for the first time since the Midwest conference began back in 1962. Uniformed National Guard military police were on duty throughout the conference area, as well as plainclothes city police officers.

Minorities accented

San Francisco State defusing 'time bomb'

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

There's an academic time bomb ticking within sight of the Golden Gate. And, if not defused, it may go off some time next fall.

This educational explosive—sputtering on the campus of San Francisco State College—looks ominously similar to that which blasted New York's Columbia University recently.

The urban crisis, student frustrations, racial tensions, and administrative reactions—any one or a combination of these could detonate it.

Social dynamite rocked this campus twice in the past year.

Last December, student militants marched on the administration building, demanding curricular reform and new admission policies for minorities. A small band of Negro activists led this protest.

In May, another student outbreak erupted following the dismissal of a Mexican-American history professor and the refusal of SFSC's faculty to recommend the banning of the Reserve Officers Training Corps on campus. This time, the Third World Liberation Force (a hard-core group of student militants of Spanish descent) triggered the upheaval.

Community splintered

These blasts badly splintered this academic community.

They led to the firing of the school's president, Dr. John Summerskill, who was accused of being too indulgent with protesters.

They sharpened animosities between student groups.

They divided the faculty into two warring camps. The hard liners want student protesters expelled, and in extreme cases of civil disobedience, jailed. The student sympathizers ask for relaxation of certain regulations, concessions to some of the militants' demands, and an "open dialogue" between all segments.

They prompted angry warnings from the Governor of California, the Mayor of San Francisco, and State College trustees.

And they forced resignations of deans and administrators who could no longer cope with the confrontation.

Now, during the calm of summer recess, school officials here are working to stop the ticking. SFSC's newly appointed president, Dr. Robert R. Smith, says he will explore all avenues "to restore law and dignity" on campus.

Positive steps under way

Some programs to eliminate social unrest already are under way.

For example, the school is in the process of admitting 428 special students for the fall —students who need not meet normal admission requirements. At least half of these will come from "disadvantaged" or minority backgrounds. Militants had demanded that all of these be freshmen. But school authorities say they are under some obligation to take transfer students from junior colleges as well.

Community civil rights, black power, and Mexican-American pressure groups are being asked to encourage ghetto high-school youngsters to apply to San Francisco State. And representatives of these blocs will sit with school officials to decide on "special" admittees.

A citywide fund-raising campaign is being conducted in San Francisco to raise $750,000 to provide grants-in-aid for these disadvantaged students. Mayor Joseph Alioto heads this drive. Several prominent companies already have agreed to underwrite the educations of ghetto youngsters.

Minority teacher openings

Nine of the 12 new faculty positions allotted to SFSC for the coming year will be filled by minority-race teachers. Some will specifically work with orientation, tutoring, and community programs which involve disadvantaged students. (One of these teachers will be the controversial Mexican-American history professor who originally lost his academic post.)

Academicians here are also hammering out the details of an extensive "black studies" program to be initiated next year.

"We expect this to be the first fully coordinated program of its kind in the nation," says Dr. Nathan Hare, who will head it up.

Dr. Hare is a young fiery Negro intellectual. He holds a Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Chicago. And he says he was a ghetto-gang leader as a youth.

Ghetto laboratory

"Our goal," he says, "is to involve the black community in higher education in a really significant way.

"And to do this, we'll have to make education relevant to blacks — even if that means changing the white community."

Dr. Hare talks about using the black community "as a laboratory"—with Negro students operating social programs right in the ghetto, and getting college credits for their work.

Similar programs for Mexican-American students are in the planning stage now at SFSC.

Some critics say this approach will only encourage "separatism" and sharpen racial lines among all students.

Advocates of black and other minority studies think differently. "If there is to be successful integration," says Dean John J. Sheedy, "it must be preceded by successful separatism."

Meanwhile, militant groups such as Students for Democratic Society (SDS) and the Third World Liberation Force—are determined to keep the fuse at SFSC sizzling.

Communication sought

They say they will again initiate efforts in the fall to ban ROTC. (The faculty was sharply divided on this issue and voted to keep the program by a narrow majority.)

Also some students are demanding further opening of the lines of communication between students, faculty, and administration.

At least one SFSC faculty member, a social scientist, agrees with them. He says: "We are today in our relationships with certain students where industry was with labor 40 years ago.

"It took the Wagner Act to get recognition for democracy in the work place. Maybe we need some type of enabling legislation for the student."

First of four articles on Western college students and the urban crisis. Next: San Jose State and "white-ism."

Philadelphia may curtail schools

By Kenneth G. Gehret
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

Local school teachers are expecting substantial pay boosts in the new union contract now under negotiation. But the Board of Education doesn't know where to find the additional funds required.

The board's answer: it will close down the citywide school system about March 1, some 3½ months early.

The board has been tightening its belt, while at the same time pressing the search for more money. Salaries aren't the only problem. Remodeling and replacing old buildings, adding special and innovative programs geared to the needs of city children, debt service charges, and inflationary pressures have all put the school budget under strain.

Without salary increases the new budget is $24 million out of balance at this time. This is after trimming $30 million by dismissing or reassigning 381 administrators and secretaries and by curtailing peripheral pupil programs.

Appeals to the city for additional revenues have been rebuffed. The Mayor and City Council assert they cannot provide more money without raising taxes. They say this would drive more businesses from the city, thereby further eroding the tax base and resulting in long-range revenue losses rather than gains.

Minimum raised

Gov. Raymond P. Shafer and many members of the state Legislature appear sympathetic to the school district's problem but feel helpless to lend assistance. The Legislature has just raised the state minimum starting salary for teachers to $5,400 a year and provided funds to help school districts raise the local pay level. However, the $5.1 million allotted to Philadelphia allows for an increase of only $300 to $400 per teacher, considerably less than the union is demanding.

Philadelphia teachers are already well above the state minimum, starting at $6,100. The Philadelphia Federation of Teachers is asking for a beginning salary of $9,000, with others raised accordingly.

While this figure may include room for bargaining, the union is acting tough. It submitted to its membership a list of 21 proposals made by the Board of Education. When the members voted down all of them, the union then asked for an authorization to strike Sept. 1 if a new contract has not been signed by that date. It received from the members present and voting unanimous approval to do so.

More funds sought

The current two-year contract expires Aug. 31. Negotiations have been in progress since February.

The board, too, may be accused of dramatizing the situation to gain public support. Still, there has been no challenge of the budget figures or of the seriousness of the financial pinch. The board hopes to find additional funds somewhere to mitigate the situation, enabling the schools to stay open at least into spring. But the source is not yet in sight.

Many consider the state the most logical source of additional revenues. And yet more than half of the commonwealth's budget already goes for education.

Further, Governor Shafer struggled all last year to reach agreement with the Legislature on fiscal matters and ended by agreeing to cut budget items he considered essential. He also approved a sales-tax increase to 6 percent, the nation's highest.

This year the Governor submitted a streamlined budget and promised no new or increased taxes. But immediately he ran into the determined efforts of parochial-school-aid advocates, who succeeded in gaining legislative passage of a $4.3 million appropriation to nonpublic schools. Supporters of the public-school system view aid to private and parochial schools as a diversion of funds from public schools.

Percentage debated

The Philadelphia Board of Education believes it has long been short-changed on state aid. It points out that the city system receives only 35 percent of its revenue from the state, compared with suburban and rural districts which obtain up to 85 percent of operating expenses from the commonwealth.

Spokesmen contend that 50 percent — a figure agreed on by both political parties—would be fair and would provide sufficient extra revenue to balance the new slimmed-down budget with some to spare.

The argument goes that this would not only be a more just division of responsibility between city and state but is further justified on the basis of state sales-tax collections in Philadelphia. This revenue is earmarked for education. Yet the city school system receives less in state aid than the amount of the sales tax collected within the city. The counter-argument, of course, is that suburbanites also shop in the city and add to the tax take.

Even without a substantial hike in teacher salaries (all indications are that the increase will be substantial), Philadelphia schools are expected to close at least a few weeks early next year. The board's "bankruptcy budget" calls for the school year to end sometime in May, when the money runs out.

Credits questioned

A shortened school year raises some disturbing questions.

State law stipulates that the academic year shall consist of 180 days. A student cannot receive full credit for a shorter year. Presumably, this means he would not then be awarded a diploma upon graduation and so would not be eligible for admission to most colleges.

Also, a curtailed school year would turn children into the streets early, enlarging social and family problems and possibly increasing city recreation and other expenses to a point approximating school costs for the same period.

Should salary increases account for an extreme shortening of the school term, teachers may find themselves with a serious public-relations problem.

The public has strongly supported teachers' demands for fatter paychecks. The image of the school teacher as grossly underpaid has been widely accepted. Whether this will continue in the face of rapidly rising teacher income remains to be seen.

Cities compared

Here in Philadelphia starting salaries stood at $4,000 ten years ago, rose to $5,300 five years later, and reached the $6,100 level this last year under the original union contract.

Salaries are higher in some large cities: $7,100 in Washington, D.C., $7,250 in New York, $7,350 in Chicago, and $7,500 in Detroit.

The current Philadelphia demand of $9,000 to start would mean a jump of nearly 50 percent from the present contract figure.

Whatever the final agreement, salaries for teachers with tenure will rise proportionately. Hence an increase of $1,000 in starting pay would mean, for example, a budget increase of approximately $12 million. If nonteaching employees were granted similar increases, the total payroll cost would mount considerably higher.

Present salary costs — administrative, custodial, cafeteria employees—account for about 80 percent of Philadelphia school operating expenditures.

CORE official sees wrong-way trend

By the Associated Press

Columbus, Ohio

Civil-rights leader Wilfred T. Ussery says Negroes "may find they're going 100 miles an hour in the wrong direction."

The national chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality said in an interview that more jobs and better educations for Negroes alone will not end racial injustice.

"Because 5 percent of the households control over 80 percent of the wealth," Mr. Ussery said, "we are only destined to be more sophisticated slaves or drones in the American military-industrial complex regardlesss of how much education we get."

Negro politicians have not been responsive to the needs of black communities because they were not elected by black people, he added.

"It's entirely possible that we could have a black political party responsible to the black community and not a melting-pot constituency," Mr. Ussery said.

A black community should be thought of as a political faction with its "own values, attributes, problems, and subsequent vested interests," he added.

Mr. Ussery said about 300 CORE officials from around the country are expected here, along with other civil-rights leaders, for the convention which will stress black unity.

No tickets, red faces

By the Associated Press

New Delhi

Railway authorities carried out a surprise check on an incoming train near New Delhi, looking for ticketless travelers.

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PUBLIC NOTICES
CITY OF BOSTON
Ordinances of 1968—Chapter 5
ESTABLISHING A COUNCIL ON AGING
Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:
The Revised Ordinances of 1961 are hereby amended by inserting after chapter 4 the following chapter:
CHAPTER 4A
COUNCIL ON AGING
SECTION 1. There shall be in the city a board, known as the Council on Aging, consisting of eleven members appointed by the mayor. The members of the council on aging first appointed shall serve, according to the provisions of their respective appointments, for terms expiring, in the case of three members, one year, in the case of three other members, two years, in the case of three other members, three years, and in the case of two other members, four years, from May 1, 1968. As the term of any such member, or of any subsequent member, expires, his successor shall be appointed by the mayor for a term of four years. Any vacancy in the office of a member shall be filled by the mayor for the unexpired term. The mayor shall from time to time designate one of the members of the council on aging as chairman and another as vice chairman. The members of the council on aging shall serve without compensation.
SECTION 2. The council on aging shall be coonizant of federal and state legislation concerning financial assistance, information exchange, and planning for better community programming for the elderly, and shall coordinate or carry out programs designed to meet the problems of the aging in co-ordination with programs of the Commission on Aging established under section 73 of chapter 6 of the General Laws. The council on aging shall send to said Commission on Aging a copy of the annual report transmitted by it to the mayor under section 25 of chapter 3 of these ordinances.
In City Council June 3, 1968. Passed. Approved by the mayor June 3, 1968. A true copy. Attest:
J. M. DUNLEA, City Clerk

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	P	O	K	E		O	M	E	N	S				
T	A	P	E	R		C	E	R	E	A	L			
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D	A	T	E	R		R	A	S	E	S				

ALPHABETICAL LISTING (Continued)

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Leave the driving to . . . Humphrey

Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey signals a right turn in his 1926 Model T Ford as he gives visiting mayors a drive around his Waverly, Minn., home. About 100 mayors called, after giving support to Mr. Humphrey's presidential bid.

*U.S. designs forces to nip Red insurgents

Continued from Page 1

command would be intimately familiar with the politics, governmental organization, military forces, and languages of Latin American countries.

Later, it was planned that similar commands would be organized for use in the Middle East, Africa, and Southeast Asia. Each command would have persons with necessary skills concentrated within it.

Two main concerns forestalled implementation of the plans:

- The situation in Vietnam was becoming so dire that the Pentagon was increasingly preoccupied with the war, and it was clear that the commands would have no immediate application to the war.
- It was deemed necessary to sell the idea throughout the defense establishment and to such other involved agencies as the State Department and the Agency for International Development before going ahead.

Army planners now envision the possibility of going ahead with development of these special organizations when the Vietnamese problem becomes less difficult and an end is definitely in sight.

In the meantime, one influential source said, "we are trying still to subvert people to it, not explode it at them."

Essentials remain same

The concept now is slightly altered from that of several years ago. Now, for instance, the regional assistance command name is in eclipse.

But the essentials of area orientation, tailored organization, and special capability remain the same.

There is a growing belief among Army planners that it would not be wise to specify a brigade-size fighting element for each command. Instead, they say, it should be possible to assign fighting units of varying sizes. But, most importantly, they say, it is essential that the forces be as flexible and lightly equipped as possible. Light, fast, specially outfitted units are needed, rather than conventional fighting forces.

A command would include these light fighting forces, special forces units with particular skills, combat support elements, and light command and supporting elements.

The command would be able to provide advisers to commands and technical staffs on varying levels, mobile training teams, and schools.

The essential goal would be to guide and improve allied military forces to a point at which the indigenous forces could defeat the insurgents. The special U.S. fighting forces would be available for use only if absolutely essential.

Cooperation emphasized

A guiding premise would be that the American military presence in a counter-insurgency situation should never again be overwhelming or excessive.

Until they were used, the commands would be stationed in the United States or at overseas bases at which families could be together and training and testing could be conducted.

Then, with a decision by the administration to use elements of the command, appropriate forces could be shipped out.

But other elements might remain at the home station to train. This would provide a rotation base for the command.

Army planners do not believe the concept is valid as an Army-only operation. Close cooperation among the various elements involved in a given country, such as the Central Intelligence Agency, the Agency for International Development, and the embassy is essential for success, they believe.

Many of the concepts worked out in the Army planning are supported in a secret foreign-nation internal-defense-policy document developed recently by the senior interdepartmental group here, sources say. They see this as an encouraging sign that administrationwide agreement on changing concepts may be in the offing.

There is no possible way of knowing now whether future administrations will decide to involve the United States in aiding counterinsurgency efforts.

New efforts foreseen

Sources consider it likely, however, that insurgent efforts, often Communist-backed, will continue in the foreseeable future. Most of these efforts will be directed against allies of the United States.

But if there is a chance that a future administration will opt for involvement, sources believe, the Pentagon must move to prepare to operate effectively. And, although the Army probably will be most involved, that analysis and preparation should touch all services.

The Pentagon says that the defense establishment could hold its own in the unlikely circumstance of a nuclear war. Sources believe the United States cannot afford a lesser ability to deal with wars of a type quite likely to occur.

Send your house plants to 'summer camp'

Gardening

By Millicent Taylor
Garden writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With high summer in the northern hemisphere, most of us would like to clear our window sills of house plants until autumn.

If we have a garden or even a small place outdoors, the plants will benefit greatly by going to "summer camp," so to speak—getting fresh outdoor air and light.

We need to realize, however, that plants that have been indoors all winter are more tender than outdoor plants. Their leaves are not so sturdy. They cannot stand wind and bright sun and too much heat.

Some house plants, too, should not have a vacation out of doors. Gloxinias, for example, are too tender.

African Violets may not be able to adjust to American summers, although we know gardeners in the American South who camp their collections outside.

Sending them to summer camp does not mean putting them out and letting them shift for themselves. They need to be inspected at intervals, watered, and cared for. Azaleas, for example, must not be allowed to dry out, for they are forming blossom buds for next year.

So the first thing to do is to look them over carefully. Some may not be worth keeping over until next fall. Throw them out entirely! Others would be too big for the house by fall, and cuttings might be taken from them.

Some will need pruning. Some need repotting in slightly larger pots, or given a layer of fresh soil in the upper inch or two of the pot.

Don't take the plants out of their pots for the summer. The roots need to be kept confined. If left to spread freely they will suffer from repotting, and from root-pruning to confine them again.

Keep the roots within bounds and protect them from earthworms crawling through the bottom holes by setting the pots on a bed of gravel or cinders—or (if only a center hole) putting a small flower pot under the hole when you set the pot out for the summer.

Plastic pots are all right, but I think plants in clay pots do better.

Dig out a hole deep enough to set the pots down in it, and in a sheltered place. Or—and this is an idea snitched from Thalassa Cruso of New England's Channel 2—set them into a bottomless wooden box. The pots in either case are then surrounded by soil or damp peat moss up to their rims.

Inspect them regularly. Water them enough between rains to be sure they are cared for. A spray strong enough to wash the leaves, including any insects that get on the leaves, is a good idea, too.

Before the nights next autumn get too cool, bring the plants in and adjust them gradually to house conditions. You will want to examine them thoroughly for insects, and perhaps ruthlessly discard any that have not thrived during their vacation.

And while we are talking of house plants, those of you in Britain should be told of a Saintpaulia and Houseplant Society we have learned about since last writing on African Violets.

We gave you information on an American Society.

The English Society is an active one, with a quarterly bulletin. The treasurer and financial secretary can be addressed at Church Road, St. Martin's, Bishopstoke, Eastleigh.

Sirhan visited by mother

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles

Mary Sirhan, mother of the man charged with murdering Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, says her son is being treated well at his maximum-security cell in the county central jail.

Mrs. Sirhan visited Sirhan Bishara Sirhan for 90 minutes. His attorney, Russell E. Parsons, would not let the woman talk to newsmen afterward but quoted her as saying her son was being well taken care of.

He added that she "felt sorry for her son, as any mother would."

It was the mother's first visit. Mr. Sirhan, arrested after the shooting June 5, previously was visited by his older brother Abel.

By Forrest M. Holly

Q. Mrs. Henry R. Case of Los Angeles writes: "We have had trouble with our bathroom ceiling cracking and peeling. Two years ago, at the recommendation of a painter, we had an exhaust fan put in the ceiling and the ceiling repainted. Now it's peeling again. What can we do?"

A. A paint manufacturer says: "Here is a classic case of locking the barn door after the horse is stolen.

"Although I agree with the recommendation of the painter to put in the ceiling fan, in all probability the ceiling plaster was sufficiently deteriorated by that time that the additional coats of paint physically pulled the old paint from the weakened plaster.

"I doubt if at this point moisture is even a factor.

"One way to correct the problem now is to replaster the ceiling, and follow with a three-coat paint job, using a good grade of alkyd enamel. A journeyman plasterer, picking up a few extra dollars by moonlighting, could likely be found who would not charge too much for the work."

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REAL ESTATE

And now . . .

It's the 'instant' school building

By Constance S. Sammis
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Newport Beach, Calif.

Something new has been added to education: "instant" school buildings.

In past years, children often have knocked at doors of school houses that were not yet built—not built because time lags of up to two years could separate the arrival of families in growing communities and the opening of schools to serve them.

Clairbourn School, a private institution built on 7½ wooded acres in San Gabriel Valley, Calif., is the nation's first prototype of the "instant" schoolhouse. Foundations for the school were poured on Dec. 6, 1967; construction was completed March 5, 1968.

Clairbourn School

Bolted together, the building can be moved to a new location for about 20 percent of its original cost.

No inside walls

The building embodies the new open-plan concept without interior walls. Its five hexagonal learning centers are contiguous, under one large roof area.

The incredibly rapid erection of this school depended on several novel features:

- The pre-engineered steel roof sections (including five cones covering the five hexagon units) are brought to the site, assembled on the ground, then raised into place. This method is far more rapid than traditional means of constructing roofs one or more stories up in the air.
- Roof assembly can go on uninterrupted while plumbing, electrical, and other inspections take place. Delays in inspections don't delay construction.
- Exterior walls are module sections of glass and gypsum. The gypsum sections are prefabricated panels cut to size before delivery.

The walls are framed in anodized aluminum sections, also prefabricated. Neither gypsum panels nor aluminum framing ever need painting.

Panels are finished in a "plasticlad" material, warranted not to crack or peel for 10 years. The use of these modern materials insures low maintenance costs.

Although less than two inches thick, the panels have insulation value equal to 16 inches of concrete. No other insulation is necessary—although San Gabriel Valley's weather often climbs into the 90's in late spring and summer.

With school-building costs rising about 6 percent a year, fast school construction not only can cut over-all expenses but decrease interest costs on building loans.

About 55 percent of California's total budget goes to its schools; and most of the recent increase in state income taxes is tagged for education.

The cost of education—especially the cost of new school construction—has become a major political issue in the United States. Ways to cut school-building cost have new urgency.

Clairbourn's pioneering school construction has attracted quick national interest.

Scores of school districts from California and Nevada to eastern Canada and New England are sending superintendents or school board members to study California's new construction.

Prefab boom seen

Early this year California State Sen. Albert Rodda, a member of the State Educational Committee, invited Lloyd Young, a Clairbourn trustee, to Sacramento to describe the pre-engineered school building to the Committee. Legislators are searching for new methods to cut building costs for their state's schools.

Dr. Paul Hoyenga, administrator of state aid funds to local school districts in California, goes so far as to say, "Within 10 years all new school construction in districts receiving state assistance will be pre-fabricated."

In New York, Dr. Harold Gores, executive director of Educational Facilities Laboratories, a division of the Ford Foundation, sees the Clairbourn program as a national prototype of wide importance to public education.

The imaginative Pasadena contractor, Granville Black, who developed the pre-engineered concept for Clairbourn School, says, "This building, our first pre-engineered school, took us almost 13 weeks to build (one week of rain).

"We can put up the next one in 10 weeks."

Easily moved

A team of national manufacturers has agreed to work with Mr. Black to make the pre-engineered school building available countrywide.

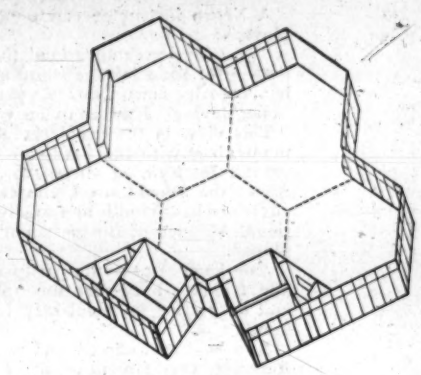
H. H. Robertson of Pittsburgh, Northrup Architectural Systems of Long Beach, Calif., National Gypsum Company of Buffalo, N.Y., and the Trane Company of La-Crosse, Wis., are offering, with Mr. Black, the national building program for schools.

An added feature of the pre-engineered Clairbourn building is that for an additional 20 percent of the original cost, the school can be completely dismantled and moved, say 10 miles, to a new site and reconstructed.

With major shifts in population, with redistricting, with unification of school districts, or changes in school board policies resulting from racial situations, this rebuildable feature could have great significance for the future.

Workmen lower a roof section for 'instant' schoolhouse in the San Gabriel Valley of California. Foundations were poured last Dec. 6 and the school was finished March 5, despite a week of rain.

Easy . . .



Shape of the future?

Only one in 10 house salesmen are Realtors

By Charles E. Dole
Real estate editor of The Christian Science Monitor

As any house shopper should know, not all house salesmen are Realtors. Most of them are not. But if the National Association of Real Estate Boards has its way, everyone who ever calls a house a home will know the difference.

A Realtor, as any NAREB member is quick to explain, is a member of a local real estate board which, in its turn, is an affiliate of the national association.

NAREB has been fighting hard to get its message across. It's been advertising from coast to coast and is encouraging its members to use the designation and the symbol which accompanies it.

Battles over the term have even landed in the courts. So far, says Edwin Stoll of the national staff, "there have been 19 cases on the use of Realtor by unauthorized brokers, and the board has won every one of tthem."

All dictionary publishers, after lengthy prodding by NAREB, have agreed that in their next printings, they will capitalize the term Realtor—and also provide a proper definition of it.

Of course, it doesn't mean that a broker who deals in real estate, yet is not a member of a board, is not a legitimate and honest businessman.

Almost all of them, Realtors and brokers alike, will give an honest deal to both the home seller and the buyer.

But, maintains NAREB, a nonmember is not obligated by the same rigid codes of ethics as a member.

Local boards are required to police its members. A board can suspend a member, make him pay damages to an offended party, or oust him from the board.

The National Association of Real Estate Boards was organized in 1908 in Chicago by 19 local boards and one state board. In 1913 NAREB adopted a code of ethics, which has been broadened and updated from time to time.

In 1915, broker Charles Chadbourne, on his way to a board meeting in Minneapolis, read a newspaper headline which was injurious to the real estate profession.

The disturbed broker took a proposal to the national meeting of NAREB the following year—and the term Realtor, which Chadbourne had coined, was adopted.

Real estate brokers and salesmen in the United States now total about 800,000. Of the four-fifths of a million, only 85,000 are members of NAREB.

Despite the fact that Realtors comprise only about one-tenth of the number, they do well over half the real estate business in the country.

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Businessmen score in drive to aid hard-core unemployed

By George H. Favre
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

JOBS for the 'hard-core' (2)

United States businessmen have knocked a ball out of the park and put a man on second base in the first inning of their President Johnson-appointed task of creating jobs for hard-core unemployed.

But the first inning won't be over until the National Alliance of Businessmen (NAB) has garnered 100,000 permanent and 200,000 summer job pledges this year.

The toughest innings are yet to come. In them industry must produce the jobs to match the pledges. And it must learn how to adjust itself to the hard-core unemployed with their particular problems.

In the meantime the NAB has earned the right to crow over its total of better than 133,000 pledges for permanent jobs. And while pledges for summer jobs are just over the halfway mark at around 110,000, NAB spokesmen in the Federal Executive Building in Washington say they are not discouraged.

Right now they are putting intensive effort into bringing that figure up to the President's request for 200,000 jobs.

Why has NAB found it easier to sell businessmen on opening their doors to hard-core jobless on a permanent basis than getting them to take on temporary summer help?

An NAB official hesitated for a full 30 seconds before he came up with an answer. "It's difficult," he says, carefully choosing his words, "for people in industry to understand that we're more interested in youth than we are in a long, hot summer.

New gearing needed

"When the 200,000 quota was originally set up, we were thinking more of jobs for people from 16 to 21 years old—regardless of whether they were in school — to give them a meaningful work experience.

"Businessmen might have gone along with it more readily if we were talking about jobs at the work-entry level," this source said. "But they find it difficult to pledge a meaningful job for a 10-week summer."

Even so, NAB is not pessimistic. It is currently running an intensive push to put the summer-job program over the top, despite doubts voiced by many industry people.

Doubts or not, there is no question but hundreds of businessmen have come across handsomely in the nationwide effort to put alienated and untrained people into the production end of the economy.

Results so far seem to show that the economy—which creates 5,000 new job openings every day—can absorb these new workers, provided industry is psychologically geared to receive them. And, once it opens its doors, industry must be ready to struggle along with all the individual problems that many defeat-oriented hard-core jobless bring onto the job with them.

If the jobless have their psychological hang-ups, so has industry. Not the least of these, and the first that must be junked, is the tried-and-true personnel dictum: get the best man for the job.

This screening-out approach must now be changed to a screening-in philosophy.

Leo Beebe, a Ford Motor Company vice-president on loan to NAB as its executive director, is a living example of this changed viewpoint.

He tells business audiences that a year ago he would not have hired a hard-core case. close exposure to the problem of hard-core unemployment in the nation's ghettos and poverty areas has worked the change. Now he preaches the cause with evangelical zeal.

So much so that across the 50 states business has lent NAB the full-time services of more than 500 executives, whose combined earnings for the time spent have been estimated to run as high as $15 million. In addition 7,000 part-time business volunteers are out in the field, contacting more than 50,000 companies on the NAB employer lists.

Encouraging start

The results across the country have been startling.

In Boston, 50 executives volunteered to tap 20 companies each. They came up with more than the 2,000 quota set for Boston.

In New York City, 60 firms contributed 150 salesmen for a minimum of four weeks duty. They hammered on front office doors selling their message with all the fervor that they put into selling toothpaste or vacuum cleaners.

Result: 5,000 firms contacted and 1,000 pledges signed. Total jobs pledged for the area: 14,500, against a quota of 18,500 full-time adult jobs and 35,700 summer jobs.

Across the 50 states, 11 cities have met their quota—Fort Worth, Texas; Houston, Dayton and Toledo, Ohio; St. Paul, Minn.; Honolulu, San Diego, Calif.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Detroit, Atlanta, and Kansas City, Mo.

Despite the encouraging start, much remains to be done. For one thing, even if all the quotas are met, that will not mean that every youngster who needs or wants a summer job will get one.

Secretary of Labor Willard W. Wirtz has estimated that 13 million under-21 persons will be needing jobs this summer. Between 11 and 11.5 million will find jobs without great trouble. That leaves 1.5 million.

Some 350,000 of these will be taken up in the Neighborhood Youth Corps and anti-poverty agencies. Another 70,000 will be absorbed in other federal agencies. State and local governments and private agencies will have to provide the remaining 800,000 jobs, if every youngster is to be given work.

Matching required

Reaching the quota of pledges, however, is just a start. The next inning requires matching jobs to men. The main burden of this will fall on the United States Employmen Service, State employment services, and the Concentrated Employment Program in those cities which have CEPs.

The first psychological barrier that will have to be overcome in many cases concerns ghetto youths who have learned to be distrustful of government agencies in general, and of employment services in particular.

To date very little has been done on matching men to jobs. The NAB has no available figures on how many pledges have been filled so far. Even so, one NAB official says he sees no real problem. "We know the people are there," he says. "The next big effort, as we se it, is to alert business people to the problems they will face once they get their hard-core employees on board."

That is the third inning in the ball game. It will be a tough one, and the NAB already has a team of coaches out in the 50 states conducting warming-up exercises for it.

Educational material, films, literature, and "role playing" sessions are being used to give "sensitivity training" to middle-management and supervisory people who will do the actual training of the new recruits.

Supervisors count

This is a critical point in the whole process of turning hard-core workers into productive wage-earners.

The story is told in a recent issue of a newsletter put out by the National Retail Merchants Association. Under the bannerline of "CRISIS '68" it tells the experience of two big city stores of similar size and clientele, which recently hired about 100 ghetto residents who had been trained in the same job opportunities program.

One store lost 90 percent of its workers in three weeks.

The other experienced normal turnover and promoted a few of the recruits.

Explanation: The store that lost 90 percent had switched the executive in charge of the training program four times. The new workers were placed with little thought to the abilities and temperament of their immediate supervisors. Follow-up of worker progress was assigned to an already overworked executive.

The other store took a quite different tack.

One executive was put in charge of the training program. He placed the workers and followed up their progress. Supervisors of these new workers were carefully chosen for their ability to be firm, fair, and tactful.

The NRMA letter concludes: "The disparate experiences of these stores underscores two important points:

"It is not easy to employ, successfully, untrained people recruited in ghettos.

"But it can be done."

Next article of the series will appear on Tuesday, July 9.

By John Littlewood, staff photographer

Teams from the National Alliance of Businessmen are visiting businesses, large and small, seeking pledges for jobs for the hard-core unemployed. A welcome job might be like the one shown above—checking vinyl strip as it feeds onto a conveyer wheel at a Brooklyn, N.Y., plastics plant.

Job search

BUSINESS

Booklet eases aid to jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A Negro instructor comments about working with black hard-core unemployeds:

"Few Negroes understand that the white man can be stupid just like anybody else. We think the white man can't be stupid because he is The Man. He has kept us down for 300 years, so when he talks stupid we assume he is being devious, leading us on with big promises."

This view of the problems plant personnel interviewers can have in communicating with the hard-core unemployed comes in a booklet from the Research Institute of America, Inc. The booklet, titled "What Can You Do About the Hard-Core Unemployed?" packages such insights with practical advice to help small- and medium-sized businesses that are answering the National Alliance of Businessmen's call to provide jobs for the hard-core unemployed.

The booklet presents easily read comments and tips on finding, screening, and training hard-core unemployeds; on meeting their personal problems; and on getting financial help for training expenses from the federal government.

The booklet costs $4 and may be ordered from the Research Institute of America, Department 54, 589 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Antitrust question

Commission probe puts Wall Street on griddle

By M. P. Greer
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Wall Street is on the hot seat. After successfully avoiding the problem for 176 years, the securities industry on Monday went under the gun for the first detailed look in history at the bedrock of the industry, the hallowed minimum-commission system.

In an almost packed hearing room at the Securities and Exchange Commission offices in Washington, representatives of the New York Stock Exchange started the arduous task of explaining how the exchange determines the amount its members charge for buying and selling stock, the reasons why the charges should be binding on all members, and why the whole system should be exempt from antitrust laws which prohibit such practices in every other industry except regulated utilities.

The probe, which is billed as a nonadversary investigation — meaning that nobody and nothing is on trial, that the hearings are simply for the purpose of obtaining information—could be expensive to the brokers and to exchanges around the country.

Unanswered question

The hearings are based, briefly, on an argument by the Justice Department that the minimum-commission system is a violation of the antitrust laws and, since it does not contribute to the orderly functioning of the stock market, it should be abolished.

If that is done, Justice claims that practices such as customer-directed give-ups (commission splitting among brokers) and reciprocal business (paying for various services by directing business to a given broker) also should be prohibited.

The big unanswered question, of course, is what would be the ultimate effect of the hearings on the securities industry? It will probably be at least several months before the examination is completed, but one thing is virtually certain—the end product will be expensive for the brokers.

Commission rates, standard or not, are almost sure to come down. The record trading in the stock market, averaging about 15 million shares a day until the current slide in prices, has not only caused gigantic back-office problems, but it has lined brokers' pockets.

The industry, at least for the moment, cannot make any case for retaining the present level of commissions. There is little argument on this point, publicly or privately, from exchange officials.

Liberal rules

Secondly, give-ups are on their way out. Both the New York and American Stock Exchanges agreed last week to eliminate the practice, provided it was also prohibited on regional exchanges. That is a sore point, since the regionals, which do virtually all their business in stocks also listed on one of the exchanges here, thrive on their more liberal rules in regard to commission splitting.

The Justice Department, in its brief, said, however, that it does not want to abolish give-ups—or reciprocal practices—unless the minimum commission itself is eliminated. The department contends that these fee-splitting mechanisms are the only avenues that stock buyers have for bargaining with brokers.

So the big question boils down to the fate of the minimum commission and the exchange's power to enforce rigid rates. Without that structure, industry officials claim, the industry could not continue to exist as it is. Price competition among brokers, they say, would lead to a sharp decline in the number of firms, a deterioration in the level of service, and a less liquid marketplace.

Identical merchandise

Opponents of the system, on the other hand, claim that elimination of the commission system and its sheltering effect on the industry would force brokers to modernize their operations, would produce more efficient service by creating a stronger element of competition, and would ultimately work to the benefit of the investing public.

Of course, competition in the securities industry is not the same as competition among, say, auto manufacturers. In Wall Street, everybody is selling the same product and, excluding commissions, at the same price.

The merchandise is simply the stocks listed on the board and the price is whatever the ticker tape says it is. So brokers must compete for customers by offering different kinds of peripheral services, such as research or, in some cases, more personalized attention.

These things, the brokers say, cost money and they claim they are entitled to be paid for them. The government, on the other hand, says that while services do cost money, not all investors want all the services. By eliminating the minimum rates, according to the Justice Department, investors would have to pay only for the services they want.

Whatever the outcome of the hearings, the securities industry will undoubtedly show the effects for many years to come. After all, it has taken 176 years to put the commission system under the microscope for the first time.

Rupee holdings probed

By the Associated Press

New Delhi

India has set up a four-man committee to study the impact of the United States Embassy's Indian rupee holdings on the Indian monetary system.

An American spokesman said the Embassy has about 1 billion rupees, of which about 700 million were acquired through grain sales. One rupee is worth about 13⅓ cents.

Baltimore builds new downtown

By the Associated Press

Baltimore

The 1950's found downtown Baltimore, like the center of many other American cities, in a deteriorating condition.

Buildings were decaying, property tax revenues were down, retail sales were down.

There hadn't been a new hotel in more than 30 years or a new theater in 40 years.

Major building activity was almost nonexistent in the heart of the city.

Today there is a new downtown—brighter, brasher, and more exciting than even the most optimistic Baltimoreans could have imagined a decade ago.

The primary, indeed almost the sole, reason is Charles Center, a 33-acre renewal project begun in the late 1950's and now nearing completion.

Already finished, or nearly so, within a nine-block area are six office buildings, a legitimate theater, a movie theater, two apartment buildings, two multilevel, underground parking garages, parks, a fountain and retail shopping facilities. Construction also began recently on a 22-story office building.

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De Gaulle may mold V-P post for Pompidou

By Carlyle Morgan
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Has President de Gaulle at last begun to prepare for what is called here "l'après de Gaulle," the period after he himself will have made an exit from the political scene?

There is no sign of General de Gaulle's departure now or in the near future. But there are signs that he is thinking some way ahead toward a new leadership for France.

One of these was his decision not only to stay in the presidency in the face of the "May explosion" but also to keep Georges Pompidou in the premiership. In this way the chief of state signaled what many here regarded as a growing confidence in Mr. Pompidou.

This seems even greater now that the National Assembly elections have returned the biggest absolute majority for the government that has ever appeared in France. Today the Premier's prestige in Gaullist circles is higher than ever.

Promotion hinted

It has been further enhanced by rumors that General de Gaulle is planning to create a new office in the government for Mr. Pompidou. This would be the office of vice-president. But far from being a post of self-effacement, such as the American vice-presidency has often been, the French post would be one of genuine promotion for the Premier.

It would put him in line for the presidency itself. In it Mr. Pompidou would become General de Gaulle's "heir apparent."

Creation of a vice-presidency may be put up to the French people in a referendum in the fall.

At the same time there is talk here of enlarging the government in order to bring in other than Gaullist politicians, especially politicians from the Center. At the moment Elysée Palace circles seem to be playing this down. It is being attributed to members of the Centrist Party.

Ground lost

The party lost ground in the elections but might still become useful allies of the Gaullist connection with the Center would reassure many Frenchmen who now regard the government as too "rightist."

Moves affecting the basic structure of French rule, and the composition of a Cabinet for the long run, will probably not be seen until after the summer holidays.

Meanwhile, the government is taking steps to preserve the French economy against current dangers. These include effects of what the French officials say are "rumors" against the franc. They include also the real difficulties faced in the French balance of payments.

The latter is the balance between French currency and gold reserves, and French debts to other countries.

Because of loss of production due to recent nationwide strikes, French exports are declining. Moreover the French now must compete in a European Common Market without tariff protection for French industry.

Costs raised

Higher wages already agreed on for workers are pushing up the cost of French production. Price rises are making workers dissatisfied with the wage increases they have already won.

[France July 3 raised its discount rate by 1½ percent to 5 percent to protect the economy against the effects of the wage increases and help it face increased competition from other Common Market countries following the abolition of industrial tariffs between member states.]

The government has announced measures to keep the rise in prices of consumer goods down to 3 percent until the end of the year. But it is doubtful that government experts believe this can really be done. If the price rise is held to 5 percent, that will be probably considered a success.

France has plenty of gold reserves with which to defend the franc. These are much greater, in proportion to the need, than the American gold reserves are when placed at the defense of the dollar. But while there is a lot of money here to meet balance-of-payments problems now, the future is less clear because the trend in the foreign account is still strongly unfavorable.

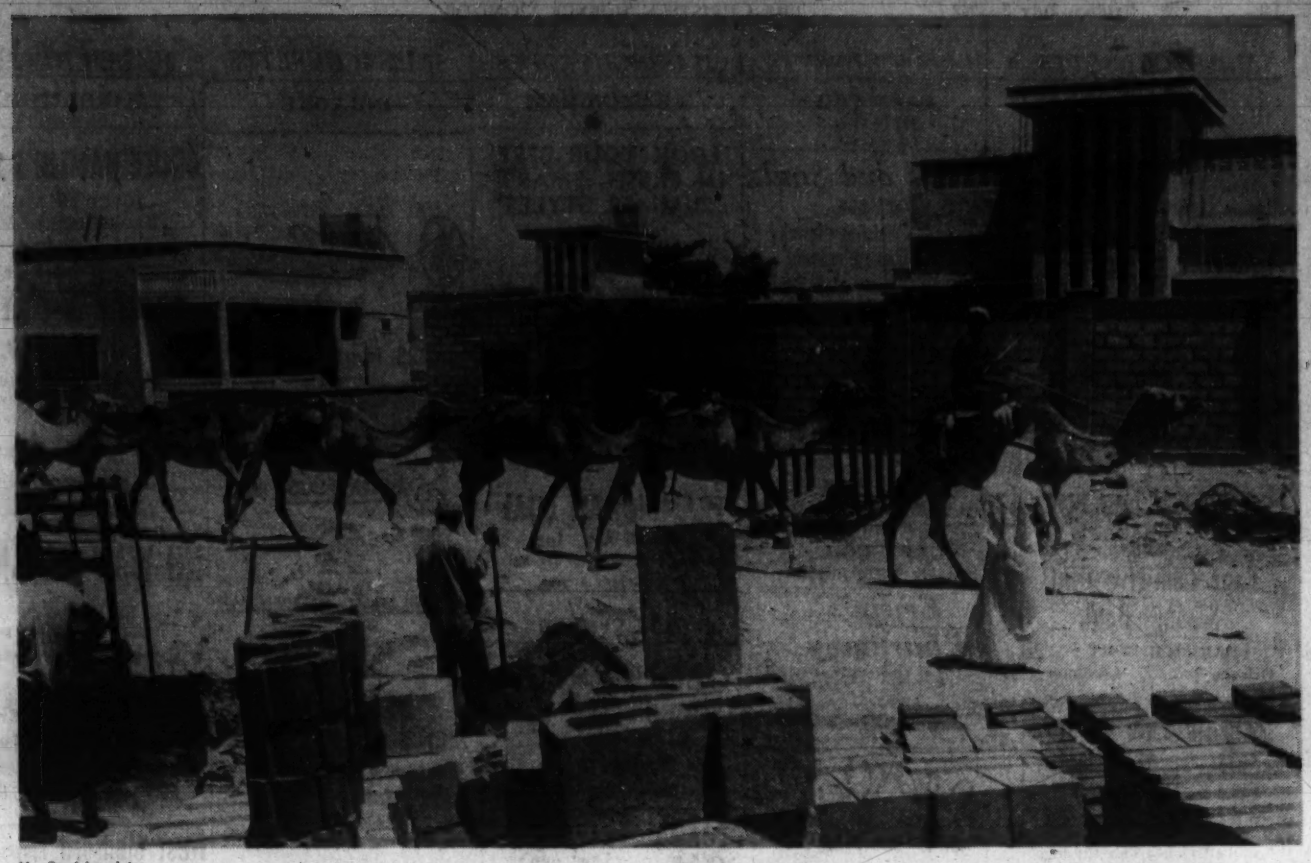
French officials not only deny, as they might be expected to, that France will devalue the franc. They say that in the present circumstances there is no need for it, and that it would cause more international dislocations than France wants to see.

Trade strife ahead?

For example, it could lead to devaluation of other currencies and to general economic warfare in foreign trade.

The French say that in any case a devaluation of the franc would not be a "panic measure" as the devaluation of the British pound sterling was. It would be taken by careful stages, if indeed it ever comes.

French economic and financial relations with other countries will be the subject of talks in the executive council of the Common Market later this week at Brussels. The French believe that when their plans for protecting crisis-weakened French industry against the burden of new competition are made known in the council, their European partners will find them acceptable. The French say the measures are designed to do what is necessary for France at the least possible cost to others.



Alan Band Associates

Persian Gulf brickworks

The camel driver seems to look skeptically at a small brickwork in the Persian Gulf state of Dubai. The bricks are used to construct the modern villas in the background as the sheikhdom uses its new-found oil riches.

Nigerian civil war draws Britain in

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Inexorably Britain is being drawn further and further into the vortex of the Nigerian civil war.

Until recently Britain had remained aloof, regarding the civil war essentially as an internal domestic matter. However, it still maintained "traditional" arms supplies to the "recognized" federal government.

But the undercurrent of war tugged Britain along with it.

First Britain stepped up arms supplies to the federal government. Then it moved to become the most conspicuous peace seeker. And now it has taken two more decisive steps into the muddied Nigerian waters.

● As a matter of urgency, the government is rushing £250,000 ($600,000) in relief aid to war-stricken areas in both Nigeria and Biafra.

● Britain has offered to send a battalion to join a commonwealth buffer force for six months once a cease-fire between federal Nigeria and secessionist Biafra has been declared.

Both moves clearly demonstrate Britain's growing involvement in the war.

Already Biafra's leader, Lt. Col. C. Odumegwu Ojukwu, no doubt aware of the propaganda effect it could make back in Britain, is hammering the theme that the real enemy is Britain. It alone, he feels, is propping up the Nigerian Army and enabling it to wage war.

The federal government, however, maintains that it would turn to other sources if Britain halted army supplies.

Nevertheless the British Government's decision to send relief aid and offer observer force troops reflects its need to still the storm that is building up here among both Labour and Conservative members of Parliament over its Nigeria policy.

The concern is not just about the desperate suffering in Nigeria where starvation and malnutrition, the social and economic consequences of war, are more serious than actual war casualties. There are also angry denunciations of the government's entrenched stand on maintaining arms supplies to federal Nigeria.

Suspicions still high

Britain's two latest initiatives are generally welcomed. But Biafra's suspicions of Britain's sincerity to bring relief and restore peace to war-torn zones could place substantial obstacles.

The Biafrans, inflamed by Britain's "pro-Lagos" stance, are not likely to agree to having British troops anywhere near their territory even if they come in peace. But the feeling here is that the significance of Britain's offer may well be to start a Commonwealth observer force rolling.

The idea of a Commonwealth force has been accepted in principle by both sides. Canada, India, and perhaps Ghana, are regarded as possibly the most likely contributors.

The question of relief, although extremely urgent, is even more delicate.

Britain intends to send an advisory team to battle-engulfed areas to assess what form the aid could take. The team will be led by Mount Everest Conqueror Lord Hunt, accompanied by Sir Colin Thornley, director-general of Save the Children Fund, and Arthur Hodgson, deputy director general of the British Red Cross Society.

Though reportedly four million people, predominantly in Biafran areas, face imminent starvation and hundreds are dying every week, Biafra may discourage the relief mission.

Both sides criticized

This is partly because the Biafrans are opposed to having supplies come on overland routes that cross federal territory. There has been sharp criticism in some quarters that Biafra is using the misery of its refugee problem as a bargaining point to gain sympathy and recognition.

On the other hand the federal government is also criticized for immobilizing relief supplies in Fernando Poo, a Portuguese island base used by Biafran aircraft, by refusing to give clearance to relief flights by air.

A further reason for Biafra's intransigence on the relief question is that Colonel Ojukwu says he does not want relief aid from "half-hearted and hypocritical" governments—a reference to Britain's policy of handing out arms to Lagos with one hand and aid and medical supplies to both sides with the other.

Britain's dilemma as it gets bogged down in the Nigerian dispute is to find a formula that will make for peace and will ease public criticism at home.

These two latest moves are expected to help quiet the storm without actually blowing it away.

No-confidence note to Pavel

By Reuters

Prague

Czechoslovak Interior Minister Josef Pavel said he has received a letter expressing no confidence in him from security officials in his own ministry.

The minister, in an interview with the Prague daily newspaper Slobodne Slovo, said he wanted to clear his ministry of security officials who used illegal methods of investigation in the past.

He told the newspaper this was not an easy task and showed the interviewer a letter signed by Communists of the State Security Administration in Kosice, Czechoslovakia, which said, "Josef Pavel's accession to the head of the Ministry of the Interior means the beginning of stagnation in the security apparatus."

The letter expressed "nonconfidence in the past activities of Minister Pavel."

"Do you understand what a difficult task I am facing?" the Minister asked. "I only want to clear my apparatus and prevent the use of unlawful methods of investigation in future."

Unusual letter to the editor

High court continues to spark controversy

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Mr. Justice Potter Stewart of the Supreme Court of the United States didn't like an editorial in the Wall Street Journal about a recent 7-to-2 decision so he took pen in hand and wrote a reply.

There isn't anything in the Constitution forbidding this, but then again, nobody in the startled staff of the high court can remember any judge doing it before.

The Washington reaction is a sigh and the comment "Well, this is turning out to be a remarkable summer!"

The Senate currently is engaged in an acrimonious discussion over whether a so-called "lame duck" president should name a new chief justice (Associate Justice Abe Fortas to replace retiring Earl Warren) and a new associate justice, Homer Thornberry, former member of the House, presently justice of the federal Fifth Circuit in Texas and a lifetime friend to President Johnson.

Republicans split

This controversy has split the Republicans, with Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R) of Michigan and Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R) of Illinois holding rival back-to-back press conferences here July 2.

Mr. Griffin calls the Fortas-Thornberry appointments "cronyism at its worst" and threatens a filibuster, Mr. Dirksen bristles when asked if his leadership is being challenged and dismisses such questions as "tripe" and "Billingsgate."

Mr. Dirksen additionally rejects the idea offered by the New York Times that he has made "a cynical political trade" with President Johnson; he to support Messrs. Fortas and Thornberry, Mr. Johnson to support Mr. Dirksen's long-standing demand that cases be referred to the Subversive Activities Control Board. He declared he had been "insulted."

Mr. Justice Stewart's letter to the editor refers to the dramatic Supreme Court interpretation of an 1866 open housing statute, handed down June 17, with Justices Harlan and White dissenting.

The majority held that Section 1982, Title 42, U.S. Code, enacted originally as part of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, barred all racial discrimination, private and public, in the sale or rental of property.

Law long forgotten

The opinion was surprising in the sense that nearly everybody had forgotten the 1866 law and that it hadn't been enforced for years.

The court put the all-but-ignored legislation back into full force, going in some ways further than the fair housing section of the new 1968 Civil Rights Act which the 90th Congress has hesitatingly passed after months of indecision. The peculiar situation was created where the toiling Congress got to the top of the legislative hill only to find the black-robed justices already there.

The Wall Street Journal, June 20, under editorial title, "The Alternate Legislature," not unkindly says that "the activist majority on the court needs to start thinking about the limits of its legislative role" and questions the circumstances "when a new law is simply promulgated from the Olympian heights of the Supreme Court."

Court action defended

So far as Washington can figure it out, Mr. Justice Stewart brooded on the editorial for some time and then sat down, brushed aside his robe, took his typewriter or quill in hand, and wrote a reply.

The reply is crisp, clear, and succinct, many feel with an absence of legalistic ambiguity. Pertinent paragraphs:

"The Supreme Court held (1) that this law means what it says, and (2) that Congress had constitutional power to pass it.

"You say this made the court a 'legislature.'

"What would the court have been if it had held (1) that the law does not mean what it says, or (2) that Congress did not have the power to pass it?

"I add only that Congress, having enacted 42 U.S.C. 1982, remains free to amend it at any time."

To some Mr. Justice Stewart seems to be carrying out the advice of a recent magazine recommendation that the "Court should decide less and explain more."

A complex situation

The present unclear situation in Washington resolves itself into these parts:

President Johnson either is, or isn't a lame-duck president. (Some assert that any president under the two-term limitation, becomes lame duck automatically when reelected.)

The Senate Republican group either is, or isn't split, and they either will, or will not, carry on a filibuster.

That means that Justices Fortas and Thornberry either will, or won't, be confirmed.

Meanwhile Chief Justice Warren either will, or won't, have something to say to Mr. Justice Stewart about letter writing when he returns from California where he has been looking for a new home if he does, or doesn't, retire.

And finally the Wall Street Journal is all a-twitter waiting for a letter to the editor from dissenting Justices Harlan and White which may, or may not, arrive.

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HOME COOKED FOOD
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for all your wearing apparel and household linens
Cash & Carry or Delivery Service
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Mid Cape's Largest Selections of DRESSES SKIMMERS SHIFTS
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Main St., Dennis Port
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STAPAT MARKET
Fine Meats
S. S. Pierce Groceries
Cor. RTE. 6A and 134, EAST DENNIS

MASSACHUSETTS

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ROUTE 28, WEST DENNIS
Our Store was built in 1840. We are preserving the past and adding to the future. Mail orders taken.
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in a
SAVINGS BANK
The
Cape Cod Five Cents
Savings Bank
HARWICH PORT
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GLASS, SUNDRIES, LADDERS
WALLPAPER AND WINDOW SHADES
THAYER'S PAINT
& WALLPAPER STORE
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Natural
GAS
For Most of Cape Cod
Buzzards Bay
GAS COMPANY
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Cape Cod's Largest Bank
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Any Time — Anywhere
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For over 40 years your best bakery
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MAIN STREET, WEST DENNIS, MASS.

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Registered Jewelers
Members, American Gem Society
HYANNIS, MASS.

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MASSACHUSETTS

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SALON OF BEAUTE
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Evenings by Appointment 563-5000

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On Cape Cod at Yarmouth Shopping Plaza
ALL LEADING COSMETICS
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Open Year Round 398-9415
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Greeting Cards and Stationery
TEDESCHI SHOPPING PLAZA
ROUTE 3A, COHASSET

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Cleaning Services for Rugs, Carpeting, Furniture
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MIDDLESEX Rug Cleaners
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The Music Center for People West of Boston Where Personal Attention Is Given Your Musical Needs
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24 HOUR SERVICE
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Complete Beauty Services
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FUEL and RANGE OIL
Serving Fitchburg and Surrounding Towns
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Home Furnishings
FLOOR COVERINGS • PAINTS
WALLPAPERS • GIFTS • CURTAINS
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LOOK YOUR BEST IN FRESH, SMART SUMMER STYLES
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4 Savings Plans
Mortgages for Homes

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William G. Brown Co.
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

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CANVAS PRODUCTS
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Slip Covers—Drapes—Window Shades
Venetian Blinds
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SATURDAY, JULY 6th
SIDEWALK SALE
UNUSUAL BARGAINS
On the Sidewalk And in the Store at
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HAVERHILL

CLEANING DYEING CO.
SUMMER GARMENTS EXPERTLY FINISHED 373-3647
280 Main St., at Monument St., Haverhill

Russell Stover Candies
and Beautiful Cards for Every Occasion
Borne's
CARD SHOP
122 Merrimack Street, Haverhill

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You'll find excellent accommodations at the RESORTS and HOTELS advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Hingham FILM LIBRARY

FIRST COUNTY National BANK
10 Offices Serving Plymouth County in Brockton, Hingham and North Scituate
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Hingham Center Pharmacy
Complete Line of Cosmetics by
Revlon · Rubinstein · Coty
Max Factor and Yardley
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Little Plain Hardware
For Hardware, Housewares, Pittsburgh Paint, Revere Ware, Corningware, and Case Cutlery
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FOUCHER-POTVIN *Furniture center*
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MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE
(Continued)

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223 Maple Street

LEO J. Simard INC.
JEWELERS
295 HIGH STREET HOLYOKE, MASS.

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MEN'S & BOYS' SHOP
Buxton • Levi • Adler
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TIMKEN Silent Automatic OIL HEAT
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INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
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Sales and Service
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Littleton, Mass.
HUnter 6-3565

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EAST LONGMEADOW

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& 525-8655
"Walk-In" Patrons Welcomed.
10 Stylists to Serve You
MR. HENRY Hair Stylists
37 Maple St., E. Longmeadow, Mass.

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68 will be great
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OF LOWELL
Yes, but we'll be ready for Easter . . . will you?
Shop Lowell's oldest dept. store

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Annual July MARK-DOWN
SALE of Summer CLOTHING
For All the Family
Women's, Girls', Men's, Boys'
Besse-Rolfe
74 Years of Fine Quality
MARKET STREET AT OXFORD STREET

MUSINSKY'S
Shoe Store
SUMMER CLEARANCE
Now in Progress
For JULY
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Super Market Inc.

Vendome Radio & TV
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TEL. 631-5358
Authorized Sales and Service
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Upholstery — Draperies
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MASSACHUSETTS

MARBLEHEAD
(Continued)

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JOYCE *for Women*
FLORSHEIM *for Men*
STRIDE-RITE *for Children*
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GILBERT & COLE CO.
Fuel Oil, Lumber, Coal
Cement — Shingles
Paint — Windows
Office-yard Bessom St., Marblehead
NE 1-0222

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NU-WAY CLEANERS
• Same-Day Service
• Dependable, Scientific Work
Two Stores:
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444 High St. W. MEDFORD EX 5-6042

West Medford Flower Shop
Forester the Florist, Inc.
503 High Street
Tel. HU 3-1687
PA 9-1077
World-Wide Wire Service

THE WINDOW SHOP OF MEDFORD, Inc.
Venetian Blinds • Traverse Rods
Shades • Screens • Jalousies
Gutters and Mirrors
Aluminum Combination Windows and Doors
ALUMINUM SIDING
EXport 6-4498 42 Salem Street Medford, Mass.

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The Casey Florist Company
95 Maple Street
Call NO 5-0123
Largest Retail Greenhouses in Greater Boston

Permanents Our Specialty
HARRIETT'S Beauty Salon
53 W. Wyoming Ave. NO 5-1388

OPEN EVERY NITE 'TIL 9 P.M.
Lyman's SUPER MARKET
463 Franklin St., Melrose
Quality Meats, Fruits, Vegetables
Melrose Meat Shop
"Everything Fine in Foods"
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Tailors • Cleansers • Furriers
Fur Storage
Est. 1892
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Prompt Delivery
CARMOTE PAINTS
Power Mowers
Scissors and Knives Sharpened
531 MAIN STREET 665-0900

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SALES SERVICE
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Peoples Laundry
ESTABLISHED 1886
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DRY CLEANERS

TALVY BROS., Florists
of Natick and Ashland
653-0032 or 875-0822
For Beautiful Flowers and Plants
226 Pond St., Natick Member F.T.D.A.

Gibson Greeting Cards
Everything in Stationery
FAIRBANKS & SON, Inc.
16 Main Street Tel. 653-3051

Jones Rexall Drug Store
Complete Line of
CANDY and TOILETRIES
7 Main Street 653-1820

CARMOTE PAINTS
FISKE'S
20 Main Street Natick

MASSACHUSETTS

NATICK
(Continued)

FAIR & YEAGER
INSURANCE
Business • Home • Auto
EST. 1898
10 Main Street 653-3151

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Crowell's Flowers
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Flowers Delivered or Telegraphed Anywhere
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Kinne's Pharmacy
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Candy • Toiletries
Dependable Merchandise and Service

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CORNER of UNION and PURCHASE STREETS
4 CONVENIENT BRANCHES

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DANDY DONUT & COFFEE SHOP
Traffic Circle, Newburyport, Mass.
(Route 1)
28 Varieties of Homemade Doughnuts

RAY THE TAILOR
19 Charter St., Newburyport
CLEANERS: Tel. 465-8253

PORT AUTO APPLIANCE CENTER
Come to us for all your needs
71 State St., Newburyport, Mass.

Boxer's
Furniture Store
"Furniture That Makes Friends"
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PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Wallhide Rubberized
Satin Finish
LE BARON HARDWARE
Kitchen Equipment
Mechanics' Tools
2088 Commonwealth Ave. LAsell 7-1836
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NEWTON CENTRE

739 Beacon St.
Newton Centre
BI 4-4600
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
GARAGE and SERVICE STATION
Firestone Tires — Exide Batteries

NEWTON—West Newton

Hathaway's Atlantic Station
BATTERIES • TIRES
ROAD SERVICE
1235 Washington St., West Newton
LA 7-9767

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DOR-WIN LUMBER CO.
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North Attleboro, Mass.
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Reid's TV and APPLIANCES
Frigidaire
Easy
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We Service What We Sell
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Open Wed., Thurs. & Fri. Till 9

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AMHERST

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HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING
Kimball & Cary Fuel Corp.
Phone 584-3300 11 Brewster Ct.

MASSACHUSETTS

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SALE ENDS JULY 21st
MOCCASINS, HANDBAGS, GLOVES, etc.
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Tel. 659-7163
9-9 Daily; 9-6 Saturdays
1-6 Sundays

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Custom Made Drapes
Venetian Blinds
Traverse Rods—Slipcovers
Low Fair Prices for Custom Work
6 GUILD ST. 762-1728

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3 BARBERS
1 for appointments
2 for walk-in-service
Norwood Plaza Barber Shop
Route 1A 762-9773

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75 YRS. PLUMBING & HEATING
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730 TYLER ST., PITTSFIELD, MASS.
Your One-Stop Quality Shopping Headquarters . . .
Since 1857
ENGLAND'S
Pittsfield, Mass.

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Esso MICRO-FILTERED FUEL OIL
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BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Save in 1968
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90 NORTH STREET
Diamonds • Watches • Jewelry
China and Silverware

SHALETT CLEANERS and SHIRT LAUNDERERS
700 North Street Tel. 445-5475
Free Pick-up and Delivery Service

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DOWNTOWN QUINCY
& SOUTH SHORE PLAZA

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now in progress!

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CITGO
24-Hour Oil Burner Service
Call GR 9-2345
Quincy Coal & Oil Co.
1520 Hancock St. Opposite Remick's

Burgin, Plainer & Co.
Inc.
INSURANCE
Quincy Square GRanite 2-3000

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CHAPIN-NICHOLS, Inc.
All Types of Heating Work
Oil and Service
42 Haven Street Reading, Mass.
DIAL 944-3290
"Your Comfort Is Our Concern"

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Mobil FUEL OIL
heating oil *Sold by*
BETTER HEAT, INC.
145 Albany St. RE 3-2178

HAYNES
1320 Main St. • Springfield
With two fine stores to serve you
Downtown Springfield since 1849
And now Haynes, Eastfield Mall

Advertisers appreciate YOU

MASSACHUSETTS

WATERTOWN

ROSS
PLUMBING & HEATING CO.
297 Main St., Watertown, Mass.
WA 4-5604

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FOR FRESH-FLOWERS
CE 5-3500
Fraser's
330 WASHINGTON STREET
Opposite Wellesley Hills R. R. Station

BUBERT'S FRAME SHOP
Wood and Metal Picture Frames
Framing and Prints
PASSPORT PHOTOS
NO APPOINTMENT NECESSARY
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Phone 235-0620

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WE DELIVER
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Groceries Meats **QUALITY** Fresh and Frozen Vegetables
Wellesley Hills Market
Let Us Fill Your Deep Freeze

LIMRIC BROS.
INSURANCE AGENCY
378 Washington St., Wellesley Hills, Mass.
CEdar 5-2500
10 Post Office Square, Boston
Tel. Hubbard 2-8060
INSURANCE FOR EVERY NEED
Advertised in the Christian Science Monitor for 18 years

WESTFIELD

Fuel Oils and Heating Equipment
GLADWIN & LANE, INC.
224 Elm St., Westfield, Mass. 562-9641

Ed Moriarity's Shoe Store
AIR STEP *for women*
STRIDE-RITE *for children*
FLORSHEIM *for men*
DOWNTOWN WESTFIELD

THE COLTON AGENCY, INC.
COMPLETE INSURANCE COVERAGE
Established 1901
Westfield
141 Elm St. — 562-3618
Southwick
Shopping Center — 569-6595

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INTERIOR DECORATING
Reupholstering *New Furniture*
Slipcovers *Draperies*
Rugs and Wallpaper
The Weston Studio
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WINCHESTER

For the Best in Dry Cleaning
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NEW-LIFE CLEANSING
Daily Call and Delivery Service in Winchester
TELEPHONE 665-6300

Free Moth Proofing
FASHION CLEANSERS
18 Swanton Street 729-0134

Chitel's
Apparel for Men and Young Men
Women's and Misses' Sportswear
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FORESTER'S
FLOWER SHOPS
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Winchester 729-1077
W. Medford 483-1687

WINTON HARDWARE
INCORPORATED
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HEVEY'S PHARMACY
Quality & Service
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0325 WINCHESTER

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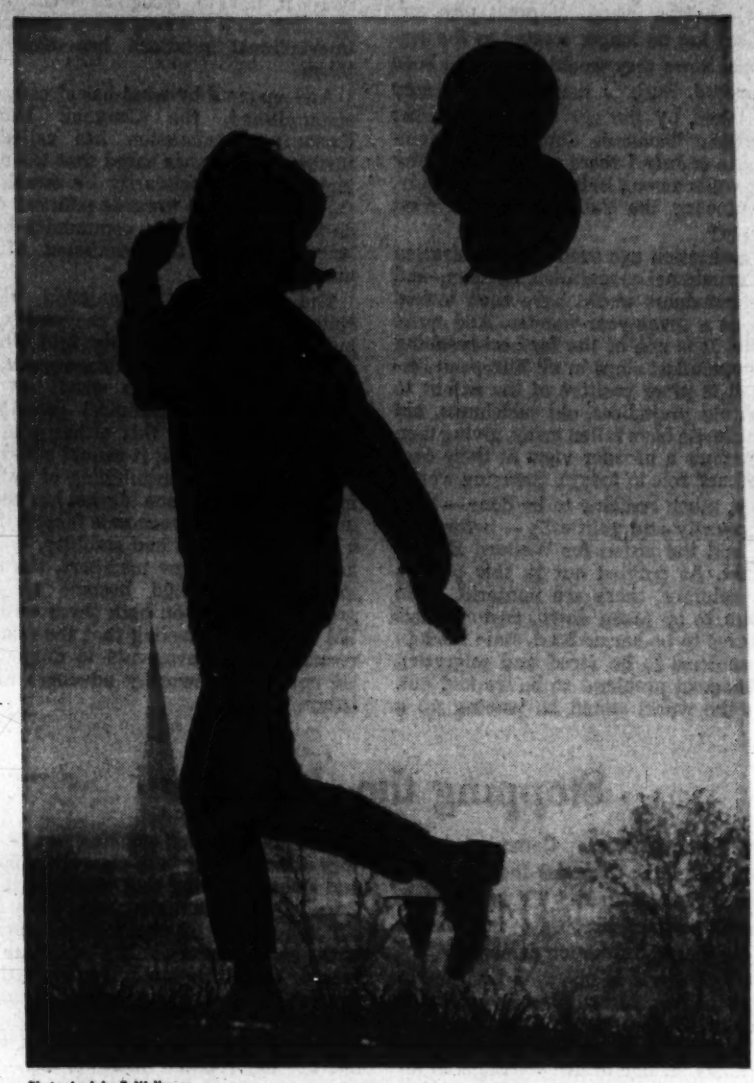
SPENCE FARM
fresh
STRAWBERRIES & PEAS
vegetables in season
Open Monday thru Friday 8 to 8
Saturday and Sunday 8 to 6
30 WYMAN ST. 933-9781

WORCESTER

Quality Clothes
for Men • for Boys
WARE PRATT CO.
Main St. at Pearl • Worcester

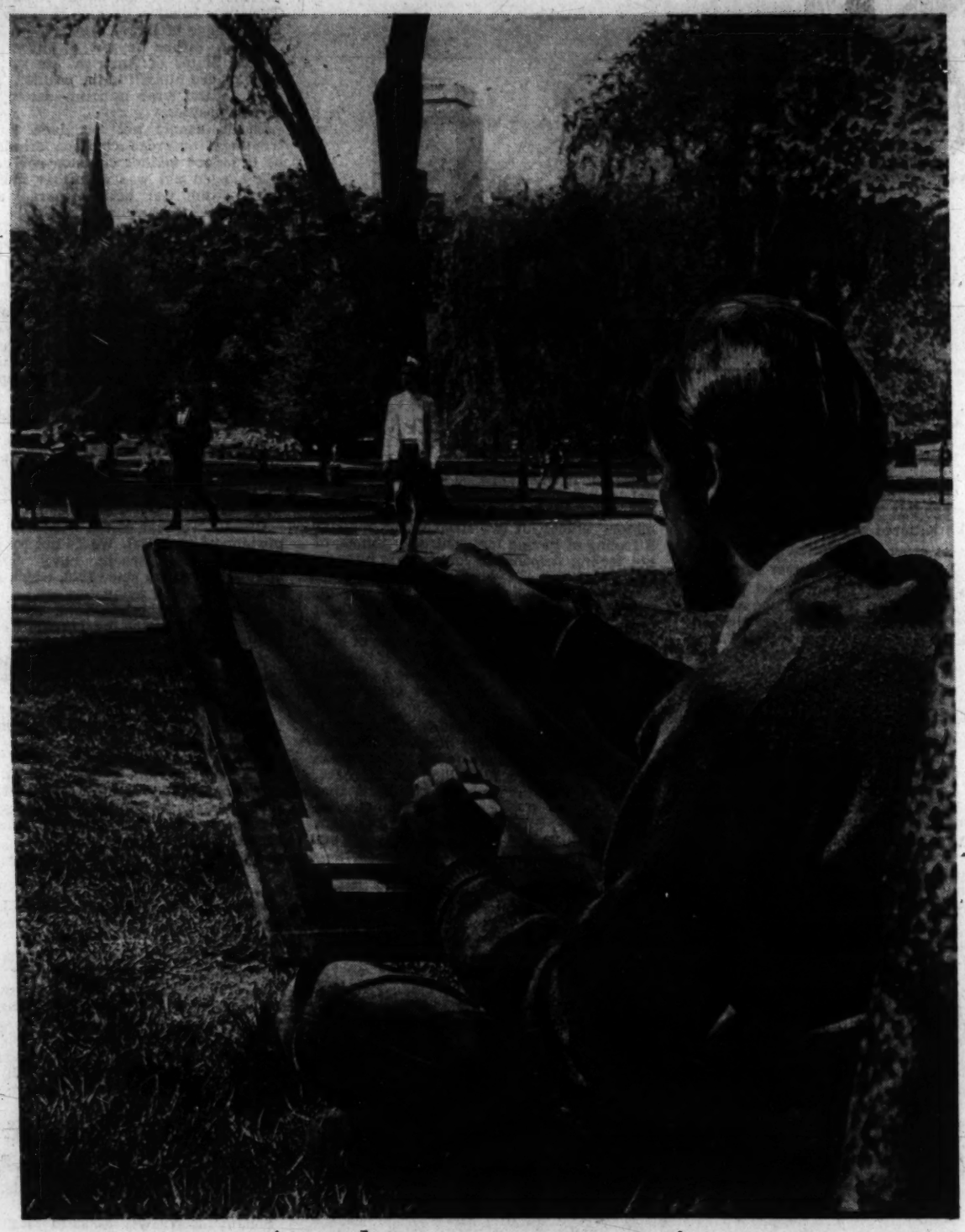
A quiet spot

FAMILY FEATURES



Photos by John F. Wellsman

Green grass and air are for running



Art student gets a new perspective

Oasis in the city

Boston

A visit to Boston's Public Garden is bound to produce a feeling of exhilaration in even the most casual observer. With its famous swanboats, pond, and winding paths, the garden offers a haven from the bustling sights and sounds of the big city.

Bostonians of all ages flock to the oasis. Shoppers put down their bundles to sit on benches and bask in the sun. An elderly gentleman feeds the ducks with peanuts which he digs from a crinkly little brown-paper bag. Sitting crosslegged on the grass, an art student sketches the bridge over the pond in bold, broad charcoal strokes. A few feet away a girl, laughing in rising arpeggios, lopes along the grass with three balloons on strings bobbing unpredictably in the breeze.

Here one can mediate, dream, or just watch people as they stroll along one of the many crisscrossing garden walks. The honking of cars on Beacon Street only reinforces one's sense of respite. The warmth of the sun on one's skin, the heady fragrances of nature, the gentle rustling of leaves, a child's exuberant laughter — these bring a peace and calm to the thought.

Outside the garden, on Boylston Street, is a peanut vendor. He is there with his cart early in the morning for the feeders of birds and ducks, and late at night for romantic strollers. The ice-cream man on the Charles Street side carries a variety of enticing wares for the small fry—balloons, pennants, candy, and soft drinks.

The idea of an oasis within a city is duplicated in most cities, but Bostonians are inclined to think their Public Garden is unique.

U.S. 'Battle of Bunker Hill' stamp

Weekly stamp column

United States Postmaster General W. Marvin Watson has announced the subject of a postage stamp that is this year's addition to the American Painting series. It honors John Trumbull, who painted the high moments of the Revolutionary War.

The 6-cent stamp will reproduce a detail of "The Battle of Bunker Hill." It will be issued with first-day ceremonies Oct. 18, at New Haven, Conn., where the original hangs at Yale.

Mr. Watson also announced dates and places of issuance for two additional stamps, both of 6-cent denomination.

A Daniel Boone stamp, in the American Folklore series, will be issued Sept. 26 at Frankfort, Ky.

The Christmas stamp, based on a van Eyck painting, will be issued Nov. 1 at Washington, D.C., with ceremonies in the National Gallery of Art, where the 15th-century Flemish masterwork hangs.

Collectors desiring first-day cancellations may send addressed envelopes, together with remittance to cover the cost of the stamps to be affixed, to the appropriate postmaster:

"First Day Covers Daniel Boone 6c Stamp, Postmaster, Frankfort, Ky. 40601" postmarked no later than Sept. 26.

"First Day Covers American Painting 6c Stamp, Postmaster, New Haven, Conn. 06510" postmarked no later than Oct. 18.

"First Day Covers 6c Christmas Stamp, Postmaster, Washington, D.C., 20013" postmarked no later than Nov. 1.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mr. Watson also announced that John P. Roche, Special Consultant to the President, has accepted an appointment to the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee. Dr. Roche has been a stamp collector since 1930.

All members of the committee appointed by Mr. Watson's predecessor have been invited to continue in office. All have accepted.

The committee of experts in art, printing, history, and philately advises the Postmaster General on the design and subject matter of proposed postage stamps. It meets approximately four times a year.

Dr. Roche left his position as professor of politics and history at Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., to enter government service as a consultant in 1964.

♦ ♦ ♦

New recess-printed high value postage stamps featuring the Machin head of the Queen will be issued in Great Britain on Sept. 9. The values will be 2s 6d, 5s 0d, 10s 0d, and £1.

In addition to the portrait of the Queen the only other feature will be the value, thus retaining the dignity and simplicity of design so widely welcomed on the issue of the low-value stamps.

All four values will be printed on non-watermarked, coated paper by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co., Ltd.

The colors of the stamps are: 2s 6d — brown; 5s 0d — red; 10s 0d — blue; £1 — black.

Perforation will be 12 x 12.1.

The remaining four low-value stamps 5d, 7d, 8d, and 10d will be issued on July 1, completing the low-value range in the new design.

The colors are: 5d—Stewart blue; 7d—light green; 8d—scarlet; 10d—light olive brown.

They will be printed in photogravure, with phosphor lines, by Harrison and Sons, Ltd.

STAMPS—COINS

GLOBE STAMP STORES
STAMPS BOUGHT AND SOLD
1967 U.S. Stamp Price List 25c
2126 Center Street, Berkeley, Calif., 1815 Cypress Ave., Walnut Creek

A verse for today...

Rejoice in the Lord alway: and again I say, Rejoice.—PHIL. 4:4

Quotation for today

He who bestows his goods upon the poor,
Shall have as much again, and ten time more.

—JOHN BUNYAN

Pen friends around the world

Mr. N. A., San Francisco, Calif. (U.S.A.), 21. Airline employee who enjoys meeting people, collecting stamps, coins, and match book covers, would like pen pals from all over the world, particularly from Scandinavia.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mr. M. R., Bombay, India, 23. Would like pen pals from the U.S.A., Germany, Austria. He can write in either English or German and his interests include stamp and viewcard collecting, movies, reading, music.

If you wish to answer a letter published in the column, enclose your own letter in an unsealed envelope, and address it in pencil with the name and address as it appears in the column. Put it in another envelope addressed to Pen Pal Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02115. It's important that your letter carry correct postage for its destination overseas.

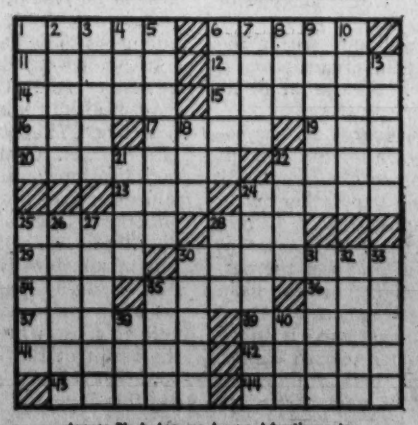
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Addressed an audience
6. Auguries
11. Candle
12. Breakfast food
14. Peace goddess
15. Decanter
16. And not
17. Lummox
19. Two-year-old sheep
20. Charm
22. Gr, letter
23. Termite
24. Emerald
25. Shoptalk
28. Mongrel
29. Conservative
30. Women's club
34. Simurgh
35. Droop
36. Keel-billed cuckoo
37. Turk. inn
39. Long range navigation system
41. Poverty
42. Forward
43. Office machine
44. Demolishes

Down

1. Insect bite
2. Word of mouth
3. Music drama
4. Range of knowledge
5. Soon
6. Happen
7. Protein food
8. Miscalculate
9. Tidier
10. Protection
13. Lawful
18. Published
21. Numerous
22. Lowest point
24. House-breaker
25. Dismantle
26. Appeared
27. Secrets
28. Against
30. Brown butterfly
31. Gulf in the Aegean
32. Silly
33. Vocalizes
35. Present
38. Groove
40. Palm leaf



Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

Editorials

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commentary

Friday, July 5, 1968

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Super market

In these days of tumultuous and continual change, events of great pith and moment are no longer treated as the sensational news they would once have been considered. Such is the momentous step just taken by the six Common Market (European Economic Community) members. As of July 1 there are no longer any tariff walls among Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany.

A generation ago such a demonstration of international cooperation, harmony and one-mindedness would have been looked upon as a seven-year-wonder. And quite rightly. It is one of the farthest-reaching and hopefullest steps in all European history. It is proof positive of the extent to which old prejudices, old selfishness, old clannishness have fallen away, giving men and nations a broader view of their own and others' role in today's changing world.

True, much remains to be done — both economically and politically — before the goals and the vision for Western Europe are met. As pointed out in this paper's news columns, there are nontariff trade barriers to be taken down, customs lists and taxes to be harmonized, state monopoly problems to be faced and migration and financial problems to be worked out.

Yet the world would be passing up a chance for merited self-congratulation were it not to recognize what a tremendous step towards more harmonious international relations has now been taken.

And, spurred by what has already been accomplished, the Common Market's Executive Commission has called for further steps. It has asked that (a) monetary and fiscal solidarity be established, (b) greater steps towards political union be taken, and (c) the community be enlarged through the admission of new members.

The Executive Commission rightly states that action on such proposals would pump still greater vitality into what is already a most remarkable organization. The commission speaks wisely on both practical and psychological grounds. A movement such as this either goes forwards or backwards; it cannot stand still.

Through this intermingling of national interests, the Common Market has become not only a mighty economic force but also a power for peace and stability. Were it now to take in new members, the Common Market would become an even greater influence on both these accounts. We cannot help feeling that the market's remarkable achievements to date promise equally noteworthy advances in the future.

Stopping the slow burn

The Federal Trade Commission, in recommending to Congress that cigarette advertising on radio and TV be stopped, has made a strong proposal — but one no stronger than the situation demands.

The FTC itself is not in a position to enforce the ban. Already it is living under the restriction imposed by Congress three years ago barring it from making cigarette advertisers include health warnings in all ads. The restriction has another year before it expires. But the FTC's sister agency, the Federal Communications Commission, could rule on the matter, or Congress itself could empower the FCC to ban cigarette ads.

Banning the ads would help dampen the appeal of smoking as a socially "in" thing to do, particularly among the young. It would also help adults find relief from the suggestions that smoking can give them peace of mind or make them more acceptable socially.

The fight against smoking has been a tough one. It was in 1964 that what should have been a strong blow to smoking was registered. Then the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service reported a causal link between smoking and respiratory diseases. But both cigarette smoking and the advertising that promotes it continued their slow malevolent burn.

The evidence of smoking's relationship with health hazards has continued to mount. Only this week the Wall Street Journal carried a feature story on the addictive nature of the smoking habit. The Journal rightly told how the argument of the Tobacco Institute, Inc. — that no cause-effect relationship between smoking and health has been proved — has given smokers an out in justifying their habit. That the institute's head is thrust in the sand was shown by Monday's Public Health Service report citing further cause-effect evidence.

This newspaper carried a series of eight articles earlier this year zeroing in on the cigarette advertising issue. It pointed out that the tobacco and broadcasting industries stand to lose great sums should the FTC recommendation be enacted.

It should be clear that smoking is a habit that takes root in a climate of approval. With half of American youngsters taking up smoking by the age of 18, the need to alter the climate is urgent.

Boggles at goggles

Alas, for more people the world is less bright
And the orbiting sun is less glad,
And if you should inquire why this gloom-ridden night:
M'lads, 'tis the sunglasses fad!
An otherwise adjusted and sensible faction
Goes groping about, indoors and out,
They wear to distraction their smoked-glass refraction,
(Where were you when the power went out?)
But if you ask "Why affect reduced visibility?"
Endeavoring to suppress your own risibility,
Hear their likely refrain as they eye with disdain
(Can you tell who it is through the blurred windowpane?):
"For celebrities it disguises the face, e'en the torso,
Or helps them resemble their screen style, or more so;
The gangsters think cheaters look rough, tough and fiercey,
The dowagers hope to turn on fair Circe.
Hippies believe that police won't make passes
At Haight-Ashbury folk who wear granny glasses."
— But where will it end? The mind indeed boggles
At all of mankind wearing red-green-pink goggles;
When instead of an eyeball-to-eyeball frontation
'Twould be lens against lens in a fogged situation. . . .
Well, at least there are some for whom prospects are cosy:
The *manufacturers* see the world through spectacles rosy!

Place in the spectrum

The civil-rights movement in the United States is an entire spectrum and not solely the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Few organizations for human betterment have a longer or worthier record. Without the NAACP, the 1954 school desegregation decision might have been long delayed — and everybody knows what a landmark that was in the black man's struggle for full enjoyment of his constitutional rights. Yet to keep in perspective last week's fight by militants within the NAACP for control of the organization, it is essential to see the association in its place in a much wider spectrum.

In the last resort, the overwhelming majority of blacks in the United States want "in" — not "out." Those who are "out" (and seem to have been left farther out in the wake of expectations frustrated since, say, 1954) feel constrained to assert that they never wanted "in" and that the better course for them is withdrawal from white-dominated American society. Along with this often goes an aggressive hostility of attitude and expression toward whites. But to a great extent, both withdrawal and hostility are part of what Sartre has called "anti-racist racism," which paradoxically has as its ultimate goal the elimination of all racism.

In this process, the NAACP's role is to keep the lines open to the rest of society as a whole — to keep a toe in the door, as it were, so that the door is never irrevocably locked, barred and bolted. From within the association, it is to be expected there should be pressures from younger elements to keep it alive, vigorous and firm in its resolution never to accept the status quo — at least so long as the status quo needs to be bettered.

Resistance to change is a theme as old as history itself. Change comes best and most healthily when it is in response to conscience. The most embittered and militant of black Americans ask with increasing insistency and stridency whether white America has a conscience. Only the most insensitive and selfish would argue that there has yet been change enough. But in all objectivity, can it not be said that a decade ago the changes since wrought would have then been unthinkable to most whites? And that they are the result of the working of conscience? And that NAACP has had a role in bringing this about?

'You didn't expect the limb I was sitting on to fall did you?'

This year's mood

By Richard L. Strout

Washington

A year ago this month Mary and I started out in the battered old Rable on a tour of 10,000 miles around the United States, and I have been thinking about it ever since. Before it was through I had joined a Navy excursion and taken a ride on the aircraft carrier "Coral Sea" and been launched off the deck in a catapult and traveled in a nuclear submarine under Pearl Harbor. And on the way back East we watched the expression of a Chicago policeman as veils came off Pablo Picasso's great what-is-it out in Middle Civic Center Plaza. You can't forget things like that.

There were good things to look at: the water going over the lip of the 700-foot Glen Canyon Dam in an elegant curve; the Navajo Tribal Council practicing democracy at Window Rock; the coolness of Huck Finn's cave, the matter-of-fact plans of the Los Angeles Metropolitan Water District (a) to build an off-shore island; (b) to install a nuclear furnace on it; and (c) to manufacture 150 million gallons of fresh water a day plus 1.8 million kw. of power.

But so many things showed a different side of America: "The chasm between what man can do with things, and what he is failing to do with people." There was the rusty bedspring dumped in the old swimming pool in Indiana, the hungry faces of small children looking out of broken glass windows in the Mississippi Delta, the angry scar left by Detroit's riot. The article on Detroit ended, "more and more people believe that firearms must be regulated. The United States is the only great nation where this isn't done."

There was something angry, restless, in the mood of the people. Halfway through the trip at Denver I wrote a piece beginning "President Johnson is in trouble, bad trouble." It was supposed to be a nonpolitical tour and yet the thing was so conspicuous. "People at filling stations, at motels, at editors' offices, at industrial plants register a feeling of having lost control of things, of not feeling responsible for what is happening."

The mood hit a Washington reporter attuned to politics. This was a war without songs; a war without George M. Cohan. And it was a summer of riots: a summer of hunger in mechanized cotton fields. "If there is one firm conviction roused in one reporter it is that this problem is not going away quickly."

The thing came to a head in midsummer, I think, when President Johnson acknowledged that the country faced a $25 billion deficit and urged a $10 billion tax increase. It wasn't the tax increase in itself that soured people, it was the concrete evidence that the war, which everybody had thought would be cheap and short, wasn't turning out that way.

In Draft Board 56 in Richmond, Va., I had watched the grandfatherly chairman and his colleagues deciding appeals—if you were a young man the people in the room could decide whether to put a gun in your hands or let you go. They still can.

Last summer restlessness was everywhere: "There is a sour, cynical feeling toward Washington," one article noted. "People are losing faith in their leaders . . . the people might be looking for a political scapegoat before long, say in about six months."

Well, when Mr. Johnson decided not to run again a lot of the tension that had been building up eased off. The trip was a year ago. The little car has been sold long since; we are all wiser, perhaps.

This year's mood will be expressed at the political conventions.

Mirror of opinion

Censoring out violence

More in sympathetic pain than in self-righteous anger, the distinguished Swedish economist Gunnar Myrdal has suggested that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's murder is "perhaps the last warning that the United States is desperately, desperately sick."

We don't believe America is as sick as Myrdal says it is, but there is no question that Senator Kennedy's assassination has caused many Americans to ponder what can be done to curb the violence that is depriving our nation of its outstanding public figures.

A Harris survey disclosed recently the confusion among Americans over the remedies for controlling violence. Yet at the same time, there were strong indications in the survey that many believe there are too many graphic displays of violent behavior — particularly in the movies and on television.

Fortunately, some concerned leaders in the film and TV industry are doing more than merely listening to complaints about the links between make-believe violence and real-life violence.

All three television networks and a number of movie studios are taking steps to de-emphasize violence on theater and TV screens. Scripts are being blue-penciled in some cases, and in other instances violent scenes are being edited out of films.

In the past, we have frowned on narrow-minded attempts to impose public censorship on films that honestly sought to portray life as it is.

But the self-censorship that the TV networks and movie makers are now undertaking is something else. It is a constructive sign that the industry's leaders are mindful of their responsibilities in helping shape the attitudes of Americans on violence—and particularly the attitudes of young Americans.

As such, the anti-violence campaign deserves commendation and support.

Hopefully, this trend will not subside as the furor over Senator Kennedy's assassination fades. If anything, it ought to expand to the point where violence is no longer considered good "box office."

The commission appointed by President Johnson to study the causes and cures for violence will undoubtedly make recommendations about the impact of movies and TV. In the meantime, however, the self-policing approach undertaken by industry leaders is a significant action.—**The Denver Post**

Voting age

Age, sex, or color never have been sensible standards for judging the quality, or lack of it, of a citizen's vote. An 18-year-old can be as wise, or as stupid, with a vote as anybody else. So the proposal made again last week to lower the nation's voting age from 21 to 18 is no threat to the body politic.

In setting standards for any privilege, a certain arbitrariness has to be exercised. And age is certainly among the most arbitrary. What is so sacred about 21? Or 18 for that matter in determining when the privilege is offered? But common sense does dictate that 18 is at least reasonable; most of the young people are through high school, most earn money (and pay taxes), drive cars; most are eligible for duty in the armed services. Most, in short, are then taking on adult responsibilities.

The most important result of lowering the voting age would be to give these young Americans the chance to participate directly in the electoral process. If they don't like the way it is, they at least get an opportunity to do something about it in a way proven to be effective, meaningful, and surprisingly durable.—**National Observer**

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Casualty of war

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The letter of Dr. M. T. Mehdi of the Action Committee on American Arab Relations is remarkable in pointing out some very pertinent details in the situation surrounding the assassination of Sen. Robert Kennedy.

The Kennedy assassination was, as Dr. Mehdi points out, a political act and a political assassination.

Israel and the Arab states are in a perpetual state of war. Senator Kennedy openly advocated supplying one of the belligerents, Israel, with sophisticated weapons which would have further escalated in the mass destruction of the Arab peoples. Thus the Senator became a party in the belligerence of Israel.

Sirhan Sirhan is not a citizen of the United States of America. He appears to have placed himself in the position of acting as a natural Arab militant—destroying the Israeli position.

Sirhan should not be given the usual treatment accorded common criminals for he is indeed neither common nor criminal. His alleged act was a further incident in the growing war between Israel and the Arab states. Properly he should be treated as a prisoner of war and Robert Kennedy should be considered as a casualty in that war, a war in which he rightfully had no part. This is the very unfortunate fact regarding his death.

Today American policies affect all mankind. Political issues are no longer restricted to territorial divisions since everyone is affected when America sells weapons to some nation or when America supports a belligerent in a war.

New York — **Sol Battle**

To The Christian Science Monitor:

With reference to Dr. M. T. Mehdi's recent letter, when Senator Kennedy was assassinated, the question continually asked was, "Why?"

Usually we hear of the wonderful accomplishments of Israel. We do not hear of the atrocities the Israelis have committed against the Arabs since 1948, which are still being committed today.

Sirhan Sirhan remembers, as do many million Arabs, what the Israelis have done to his people.

All of us want justice, the opportunity to be understood. The Arabs did not take land from the Jews. Is it justice for the Israelis to take land from the Arabs? The Arabs want peace in the Middle East but first they want justice.

I hope Senator Kennedy's death will not have been in vain. I look forward to the day when United States' policy will help restore peace to the Middle East by understanding and equal treatment of all the countries concerned.

Rome, N.Y. — **Janet S. Bielby**

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Dr. M. T. Mehdi raises some very interesting points that conscience requires us to consider.

It seems that Dr. Mehdi has touched on the blindspot handicapping most Americans, if not most of the free Western world, by suggesting that Zionist pressures are morally wrong — when we have accepted for so long the emotional commitment that the Jews are entitled to a homeland after their sufferings. Perhaps so, but why at the expense of the Palestinians who are equally entitled to their own homes.

As an American Jew, and more important as a humanist, I shall forever grieve for the millions of innocent Jews who suffered under Nazism, and now I equally grieve for the countless Palestinian Arab victims who are paying the price.

Senator Kennedy's assassin is guilty of an unjustifiable, outrageous act; and in accordance with Dr. Mehdi's appeal that Robert Kennedy's death shall not have been in vain, let us give serious perhaps painful attention to the complex social causes that contribute to the making of an assassin from the explosive Middle East.

Flushing, N.Y. — **Ellen Weber Rosen**

Soviet successes

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Joseph C. Harsch in his recent article on Russian strategy has completely misunderstood the developments of the last six years. He writes of the recent Soviet diplomatic successes with Iran and Pakistan as resulting from a switch in Soviet strategy from military aggressiveness to diplomatic maneuvering. While this switch has taken place Mr. Harsch fails to realize that this switch in strategy has been the goal of United States foreign policy since Kennan's "X" article.

It is to our credit that the Soviets are trying to increase their influence in the world with words rather than by guns. We should welcome Soviet participation in cooling off the Indo-Pakistani conflict and we should be relieved that the Soviets have abandoned their hostility toward their neighbors to the point that they can improve their relations with Iran and Turkey. As long as the Soviets are not trying to subvert these governments, and there is no indication that they are, any decrease in tensions anywhere in the world is welcome.

Mr. Harsch, in trying to make his point, has badly exaggerated the successes the Soviets have made in this regard. He leaves Libya off the list of our friends in North Africa and he forgets Jordan among our friends in the Middle East. Furthermore, to say Iran is pursuing a policy of "friendly neutrality" toward the Soviets is completely without basis in fact.

Robert E. Snyder,
Arlington, Va. **U.S. Foreign Service Officer**

P.S.: This letter in no way reflects the official position of the Department of State.